

# AMERICAN TURF REGISTER

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### A GOOD SHOT,

*By the late Capt. Holmes, U. S. A.*

[Little did we anticipate, when the following sketch was handed to the printer, that the gallant Holmes, whose expertness and prowess it exemplifies, would not survive to read what had been related of him by a congenial spirit—a brother in arms, and in every thing his friend. Like the

noble buck of the forest that fell at his unerring aim, has he, in the pride of his strength and manhood, been struck by the arrow of death. The arm that could wield, as a toy, the heaviest rifle, or rein the unbroken steed as he listed, is now as nerveless as the clod of the valley; and the lustre of that eye which but yesterday beamed with animation, is extinguished forever.]

LIEUT. HOLMES THROWING THE REINS TO HIS HORSE, PURSUES AND  
KILLS A DEER, BOTH RUNNING AT FULL SPEED.

MR. EDITOR:

March, 1832.

*Dear Sir,*—The drawing which you have (executed by Mr. Rindisbacher) of a shot made by Lieut. Holmes, I was witness to, in company with several other gentlemen of St. Louis. The circumstances were as follows: A party of gentlemen were in the "American bottom" opposite St. Louis, engaged in "bouncing."\* The party consisting of six, was riding through some high grass, (in the prairie of course,) when a deer jumped from his bed immediately behind Capt. Mason, who (having past it) wheeled his horse and fired as it ran from him. The only effect of his shot was to increase the speed of the deer (he probably gave it a flesh wound) in the direction it had taken towards a small thicket about three-quarters of a mile from where it *bounced*. Lieut. Holmes, seeing his intention, wheeled his horse† and applied whip and spur to cut it off, and in doing so, his direction became nearly perpendicular to the line upon which the deer was running, and so intent was it on gaining its object, that it allowed itself to be approached in this manner, until Lieut. H. was within about fifty yards of it. He dropped his bridle reins, the horse at full speed, levelled his gun and pulled trigger. "At the crack" the deer turned a perfect somerset, and slipped on for several yards on the icy ground. The whole charge had struck it, and it was no inconsiderable one, judging from the effect of its recoil. The Lieutenant's hat flew from his head, the skin was knocked off from one side of his face, and the claret in "generous flow" streamed from his full sized proboscis. The party was somewhat separated, but an instantaneous shout proclaimed the feelings of each as they saw the deer fall. Capt. Mason has repeatedly said, that it was the most beautiful shot he ever witnessed.

I have frequently seen Lieut. H. ride, in a fair field, gradually upon a deer, until he was able to shoot him down, and which he did *without checking* his horse. His sporting was very successful last season.

B.

\* Described in an account of the hunt in which Capt. Mason's shot is recorded, vol. iv. p. 531.

† A crop-eared, roach-mane, square-dock muscular poney, about fourteen hands high.

## GEN. JACKSON'S FAVORITE HORSE TRUXTON.

General Washington and General Jackson are examples of the fondness that great military men have generally entertained for the horse and the sports of the turf. Though equally bold and graceful riders in the field, General Jackson was most successful on the course. The racing annals of the west record his numerous victories; and, according to the anecdotes which are told of him, he sometimes intimidated his adversaries by the boldness of defiance, where he might not have won by the speed or bottom of his horse. He owned some of the finest racers of his day: Pacolet, Doublehead, Truxton, the Opossum filly, &c. &c. And it has been said, that though many horses were taken from the south, in the full assurance of overmatching him, that he was never beaten in a match on his own ground. Of all the horses that won distinction under his management, the unrivalled TRUXTON is believed to have been his favorite: Alexander was not more attached to Bucephalus.

His system of training was severe; putting his horse to incredible hard work where his constitution would bear, and his condition demanded it.

We should be pleased to have a minute account of the performances of Truxton; but the following, which we find in the tenth volume of the American Farmer, is the only one we have. Every drop of his blood is to be prized, wherever it is to be found.

"Truxton is a beautiful bay, full of bone and muscle; was got by the imported horse old Diomed, and came out of the thoroughbred mare Nancy Coleman, the property of Major John Verell, of Virginia. Truxton is, however, too well known to require minute description. His performances on the turf have surpassed those of any horse of his age that has ever been run in the western country; and, indeed, it might be said with confidence, that he is equal, if not superior, to Mr. Ball's Florizel horse, who was got by the same Diomed, and who now stands unrivalled in Virginia as a racehorse.

"Truxton, by old sportsmen and judges, is admitted to be amongst the best distance horses they ever run or had to train. His speed is certainly unknown to all those who have run against him. He has, on the most unequal terms, started against the very best mile horses in Kentucky and Tennessee, and beat them with great ease; and in no one instance has ever run with any horse, when he himself was in order, but he either could or did distance him with ease. Although the four mile heats is the real and true distance for Truxton to run, he has beaten Mr. Gordon's fine mile horse, Jack of Clubs, and Mr.

Cotton's Greyhound, both aged horses, with equal weights of 100 lbs. on each, the single mile heats.

"And lastly, to crown the much doubted speed of Truxton with his opponents, he beat, on only two sound legs, on the 3d of April, 1806, over the Clover Bottom turf, the celebrated horse Ploughboy, who was never before beaten, and beating him without the assistance of whip or spurs. It is now no longer difficult for the numerous concourse of people who were present on that day to say 'whether or not Truxton be the true bred racer.'

"Truxton's winnings, from time to time, from the most correct information, amount to at least twenty thousand dollars; and his colts are not inferior to any on the continent. ANDREW JACKSON."

"I do certify, that I have trained the above mentioned horse Truxton, and with truth can say, that I believe him, in point of speed and bottom, equal to any distance horse in America.

SAMUEL PRYOR."

"**PEDIGREE.**—Truxton, a stud-horse raised by me, and sold to General Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee, I do certify was got by the imported horse Diomed, who is in higher estimation than any other horse ever imported into Virginia, and his offspring stand higher on the list of turf nags than any other blood in Virginia or in America. Truxton's dam, Nancy Coleman, was got by Young Fearnoughi; her dam, Latona, by old Partner; her grandam, by the imported horse Jolly Roger; her g. grandam by the imported horse Skim, out of a Barb mare.

"Given under my hand this 10th March, 1806. JOHN VERELL."

#### RACES WON BY THE GET OF STOCKHOLDER IN 1830-1.

*(Some have been inserted before.)*

STOCKHOLDER, b. by Sir Archy; dam by Citizen.

1830.	Ch. f. Anvilina Smith, mile heats—Hartsville Jockey Club	
	races,	1
	B. c. Murat, three mile heats—Gallatin Jockey Club races,	1
	Gr. g. Rattle Cash, two mile heats—Gallatin Jockey Club	
	races,	1
	Ch. c. Uncas, a sweepstake, two mile heats—Gallatin	
	Jockey Club races,	1
	Ch. c. Uncas, a sweepstake, mile heats—spring meeting,	
	at Nashville,	1
	Gr. f. Betsey Saunders, a silver cup, mile heats—spring	
	meeting, at Nashville,	1
	Dr. Breathitt's ch. c., mile heats; and a match of \$300,	
	mile heats—Franklin spring meeting,	2

1830.	Ch. f. Anvilina Smith, a sweepstake of \$800, two mile heats—Nashville fall races,	-	-	-	1
	Ch. f. Anvilina Smith, three mile heats—Franklin fall meeting,	-	-	-	1
	Ch. f. Anvilina Smith, a purse of \$300, three mile heats—Mount Pleasant fall meeting,	-	-	-	1
	Ch. c. Tom Fletcher, a purse of \$700, four mile heats—Adams county, Miss.	-	-	-	1
	Ch. f. Anvilina Smith, two mile heats—Adams county, Miss.	-	-	-	1
	B. c. Volcano, a purse of \$340, three mile heats—Adams county, Miss.	-	-	-	1
	B. c. Volcano, three mile heats—New Orleans fall races,	-	-	-	1
	Connelly's ch. f., mile heats—Huntsville fall races,	-	-	-	1
1831.	Ch. c. Uncas, a sweepstake of \$250, three mile heats—at Hurricane Hill, Tenn.	-	-	-	1
	B. f. Aurora, a purse of \$150, two mile heats—Hurricane Hill, Tenn.	-	-	-	1
	Ch. c. Uncas, first day—Gallatin Jockey Club races,	-	-	-	1
	B. f. Betsey Malone, a sweepstake—Gallatin Jockey Club races,	-	-	-	1
	B. f. Betsey Malone—Hartsville Jockey Club races,	-	-	-	1
	Gen. Desha's br. f., a sweepstake of \$500—Nashville Jockey Club races,	-	-	-	1
	B. f. Aurora, a purse of \$250—Franklin Jockey Club races,	-	-	-	1
	B. f. Aurora, three mile heats—Mount Pleasant Jockey Club races,	-	-	-	1
	Gr. g. Rattle Cash, two mile heats—Mount Pleasant Jockey Club races,	-	-	-	1
	Ch. c. Walk-in-the-Water, three mile heats—Jackson Jockey Club races,	-	-	-	1
	Ch. c. Walk-in-the-Water, three mile heats—Bolivar Jockey Club races,	-	-	-	1
	Ch. c. Walk-in-the-Water, three mile heats—Memphis Jockey Club races,	-	-	-	1

NAPOLEON BY IMPORTED WONDER—AS TO HIS TRUE PEDIGREE.  
MR. EDITOR: New Kent, Va. Jan. 1833.

*Dear Sir,*—I occasionally meet with an old acquaintance, who, by a change of masters and residence has acquired importance enough to be emblazoned on the pages of the Turf Register, as a

thoroughbred. "A prophet is not without honor save in his own country." "Napoleon (the property of Samuel M. Spangler,) by imported Wonder, dam by Diomed; grandam by Hart's old Medley, out of a favorite mare of Col. Selden." (Turf Reg. of Jan. 1833, p. 264.) Now, sir, I once owned a horse of the same name, whose sire was by imported Wonder, out of a mare formerly owned by Col. Selden. I never procured the pedigree of his dam, nor was it ever in the possession of his breeder. It may have been procured since he left this part of Virginia, if so, I would be glad to see it properly authenticated. I never considered him thoroughbred. He was certainly a horse of considerable speed, but was not game. Without intending to question the veracity of the owner, I would call for evidence of the pedigree quoted, and would ask whether his Napoleon is the horse bred by Dr. R. P. Waller, and what is his age? I may be mistaken in the impression that Dr. Waller's and Mr. Spangler's Napoleon are the same—but there is additional inducement to notice the pedigree of "Napoleon." In some previous number of the Register, a horse of the same name was mentioned, as belonging to the stud of Mr. Parker, of Lancaster, Pa. (I think.) He was there said to be by "old Napoleon," &c. &c. I do not think I can be mistaken in supposing this last horse to be an old acquaintance. Was he not raised by Mr. Jones, of James City, Va. and afterwards owned and stood by Mr. Chesley Jones, of New Kent, Va.? If so, the "old Napoleon" (I believe I quote the expression truly, though the volume is not by me,) sire of Mr. Parker's Napoleon, was no other than Dr. Waller's Napoleon, never celebrated as a racer or stallion. Besides, although Mr. Parker may have found his dam's pedigree, I dare say, it would have puzzled his breeder to have given it. She was, however, derived from the stock of Lightfoot, of Charles City, Va., and I have no doubt was a mare of some blood. Jones' Napoleon stood at a very low price in this county, but his colts were of good size and form, and I should be glad to find that he is really a thoroughbred. Mr. Lang of Williamsburg, sold the dam of Waller's Napoleon to the father of Dr. Waller, and I have always understood that he said he had her pedigree. But this was never delivered to Mr. Waller, and I believe that Dr. Waller never had a written pedigree, but always thought that Diomed and Medley were the immediate ancestors, from his recollection of Lang's statement. After all, sir, it may never have been intended to hold out the idea that these horses were thorough, but I presumed that they would otherwise not have found a place in your Turf Register.

A SUBSCRIBER.

## AMERICAN RACEHORSES—NOT DEGENERATING.

## THE GREAT RACE AT WASHINGTON IN 1806.

Few trials of speed ever attracted more attention than the one, the result of which, is recorded below. At that time, if you wished to see a congregation of gentlemen of the first fortune and highest respectability—wealthy landholders—statesmen, exalted by their services and talents—opulent merchants and lawyers of the highest grade, you were apt to find them, in greater numbers, and in *less disguise*, on the race course, or at the club dinner table, than any where else. So is it getting to be again; not for indulgence in obstreperous and vulgar discourse, and gross dissipation; but to make with each other, agreeable acquaintance; to promote the digestive powers of the body *and the mind*, by exercise, by change of scene, and be it said also, by agreeable and refreshing excitement and acceleration of the blood.

After all, we can't live forever. Our sand will run out, and run as we may Death, the king of huntsmen, will overtake us; and as life is made up of pleasure and of pain, let us enjoy, rationally, as much of it as we can, and when *he* comes within striking distance, let us bravely face the blow that we cannot dodge—obeying the exhortation of the German poet,

“The chief of the huntsmen is Death, whose aim  
Soon levels the brave and the craven;  
He crimson the field with the blood of his game,  
But the booty he leaves to the raven.  
Like the stormy tempest that flies so fast,  
O'er moor and mountain he gallops fast!

Man shakes  
And quakes  
At his bugle blast.

“But what boots it, my friends, from the hunter to flee,  
Who shoots with the shaft of the grave?  
Far better to meet him thus manfully,  
The brave by the side of the brave!  
And when against us he shall turn his brand,  
With his face to his foe let each hero stand,  
And await  
His fate  
From a hero's hand.”

Who can read the names attached to the following certificate without pausing to contemplate the ravages of the “*Chief of the Huntsmen!*” The sharpness of his scythe, the wideness of its sweep, encircling all creation, and demonstrating that truly “all flesh is grass!” Duckett, Lyles, Threlkeld in the judges' stand! and a host of worthy

compatriots and friends, sportsmen of honor, spirit, wit, hospitality and courage, in the field!

Many a pleasant hour do we remember to have passed with Mr. Threlkeld at the hospitable and elegantly sociable tables of General Mason, and that amiable and most accomplished gentleman William Whann. J. Threlkeld, was a man of rare endowments in physical constitution, in memory, and in genuine humor and store of anecdote. His recollections of men and events, political and military, as well as of the amusements and politics of his day would be a rare treat; above all he was, as we were assured by those who, at his death, spoke in the grief, yet in the sincerity and fullness of the heart—"a true friend!"

*"Washington Jockey Club, Oct. 23, 1806.*—We, the subscribers, judges of the day, certify, that the second heat of four miles was run in seven minutes and fifty-two seconds; and that the horses came in, in the following order: Doctor Edelen's mare Floretta, first; J. B. Bond's horse, First Consul, second, General Ridgely's horse, Oscar, third; and Col. Tayloe's horse, Topgallant, fourth. Between the three former, it was close and hard running, and we believe the *swiftest heat* ever run in America. (Signed by)

ISAAC DUCKETT,  
WILLIAM LYLE,  
JOHN THRELKELD."

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OFFICE OF JUDGE, AND THE "NEW ROOMS" AT NEWMARKET.

The Newmarket judge's box being on wheels, it is moved from one place to another, as the races are fixed to end. The judge neither sees the jockeys weighed, nor the horses themselves, till the race begins. He proclaims the winner by the color; that of every jockey who rides being handed to him before starting. The racing ground has been the property of the Jockey Club since 1753, and the best means are adopted for its preservation and improvement. The only thing to be found fault with is the practice of allowing the horsemen to follow the racers up the course. This injures the ground when it is wet; and although a heavy iron roller is employed on it every evening of the meeting, such a remedy cannot always be effective. The principal feature in Newmarket is the New Rooms for the use of the Jockey Club, and others who are members *of the Rooms only*. Each member pays thirty guineas on his entrance, and six guineas annually, if he *attends*; otherwise nothing. The number at present is fifty-seven.

[*Eng. paper.*]

## DISSERTATION ON THE BLOODED STOCK OF THE UNITED STATES.

## No. III.

## ON BREEDING FOR THE TURF.

SHARK was cotemporary with Medley, and though of entirely different character, did as much to enhance the value of the blood stock of the United States, as any horse ever imported; indeed, if I was called on to say what has been my favorite stallion of all brought to this country, I should say Shark. To this opinion I am led, as well by his superior performances on the turf, his pure blood and immediate descent from the Arabian, as the high character of his colts and the many fine brood mares he left.

Shark was a dark brown horse,  $15\frac{1}{2}$  hands high, in the finest racing form, high spirit, and the most beautiful action; he had great depth and declivity of shoulder, and from his hips running forward, his back or sway was uncommonly short, although he seemed somewhat long in his coupling; this, however, is the true form for either action or speed—for horses that join square over the hips, have the appearance of strong loins, and usually retain their flesh well, yet, from want of action, seldom sustain their strength, if hurried beyond a very slow pace.

His legs were small and beautiful; clean as a colt's, yet all the races he lost, was from being amiss in them, and in this particular both he and his stock were much inferior to his great rival.

Shark was a horse of the highest reputation in England while on the turf; his winnings were greater than those of any horse at that time, indeed he was considered as the fleetest horse ever at Newmarket since the days of Childers and Eclipse, beating his opponents at all distances, long and short, and although he lost some races, it was then attributed to his want of condition. He raced only at Newmarket, and of course ran only single heats, yet his stock in this country repeated well; hence I infer that he was a horse of game, as I believe there is no instance of a *tiring horse propagating game stock*.

Shark stood seven seasons in England, but the first of his get that were tried, proved refractory, and ran unkindly; he was sold for exportation, and stood many years in the northern part of Virginia, where the success of his colts soon gave him a high reputation; he was then brought south, where both the change of blood on which he was crossed, and also the climate, made no change in the success of his colts.

Having access to no records of that day, I am not able to furnish

a list of his *winners*; but as the sire of Virago, Shark and Black Maria, he must always be placed high on the list of stallions. To this we may add Ratler, and many of the finest brood mares, which have contributed greatly to the reputation of his successors, and the general value of the racing stock in the south.

The immediate descendants of Shark were the fastest long distance horses we had on the turf in their day, and I question much, if at any subsequent period, we have had as fleet four mile nags, except his grandson Florizel, and perhaps Henry.

The Shark mares have contributed to the reputation of all the horses that have been crossed on them. Florizel had a short but most splendid racing career; so superior was his speed, that in all his public trials, no estimate could be made of his powers, and all but his owners and trainers are as much in the dark as to what he could perform, as if he had never been raced. He was by Diomed, out of a Shark mare.

The unquestioned superiority of Florizel made a new era in breeding. He was the first American stallion that stood as high as the imported horses; for although Bellair and many other fine horses stood in Virginia and Carolina, it was at reduced prices, and most usually were patronised by those who could not afford to pay the high priced foreigner. Maid of the Oaks by Spread Eagle, was from a Shark mare; she was the champion of the Virginia turf in her day, was a race nag at all distances, and was a mare of fine game, beating Wilk's Surprise by Bellair, four mile heats at Richmond.

Nancy Air by Bedford, was from the same mare; she was a race nag of high reputation, and has left to her owner, Mr. Richardson, some of the most valuable stock in the United States. Bertrand, jr. Julia, and Little Venus all trace to her.

Eolus by Bedford, was also from a Shark mare. Among all the sons of Bedford, he was perhaps a horse of the finest game, and although under size, ran long distances at high weights. His contests with Bumper by Bellair, and Sweet Lips by Druid, will be long remembered by the sportsmen of Virginia.

Rochester and Rubicon, both by Alderman, were from Shark mares, and although not first rate, were good two and three mile horses. Sertorius, also by Alderman, traces to a Shark mare. He was a good four mile horse, and beat the famous Gallatin, and Nancy Air, in the same week. These were the only racers gotten by Alderman.

Financier by Buzzard, out of Dorocles by Shark, with the exception of Hephestion, from the dam of Sir Archy, was the only colt of Buzzard that acquired any reputation on the turf in this country.

Don Quixote by Dion, his dam the dam of Rochester, was the best colt of his sire, winning many races, and at all distances.

Last, not least, Lady Lightfoot by Archy; her dam Maria by Shark. As a race nag she was surely entitled to rank with the best. As a memoir of her is already on the pages of the Turf Register, it will be entirely useless to go into a detail of her long and splendid career, it may be sufficient to say that she won three purses in one week, on the Charleston turf, beating a strong field each day—and that at nine or ten years old, when worn down by age, travel and training, she lost a race to Eclipse, which gave him a great part of that reputation, which she has contributed so largely to sustain by her colts.

It would seem, from the above list, that the Shark mares have crossed well with almost every stallion, native and foreign, and hence his great value. This can be attributed only to his uncommon powers as a racer, the purity of his pedigree, and his immediate descent from Arabian and Eastern stock.

To save gentlemen from the trouble of referring to the Stud Book or Register, I will annex the pedigree of Shark. He was foaled in 1771; bred by Charles Pigot, got by Marsk; his dam by Shaftoe's Snap; his grandam by Marlborough, (brother to Babram,) out of a natural Barb mare. Thus, it appears, that Shark was entirely of Arabian and Barb blood, both on the side of sire and dam; that he was the best race horse of his day in England, and that as a stallion in this country, he has crossed well with a greater variety of bloods than any horse ever in the United States, Sir Archy excepted.

I may add, that to me, the great beauty, high spirit and blood-like appearance of his stock, made him always a favorite.

The above details may seem a little prolix to some, yet I do not think they can be considered entirely irrelevant in a treatise on breeding and blood stock.

A remark here suggests itself that I beg my readers not to take on trust, but to examine for themselves, that all the horses that have contributed most to the value of our racing stock, have been those that were most immediately and entirely descended from Arabians and Barbs. This in our own times, to say nothing of those "by-gone days," when I think that both the sportsmen and their horses might still serve as models.

Yours,

BARRYMORE.

*Note.*—It may seem that I have neglected the stallions of Shark, but it should be remembered that most of his distinguished runners were mares, and in that day it was the fashion to breed from English horses, particularly in the south, yet John Richards seems likely to sustain the reputation of his grandsire, and to shew that his sons might have contributed equally to his fame, had not fashion condemned them to obscurity.

B.

## CONTRACT.

MR. EDITOR:

*Hicksford, Va. Sept. 10, 1833.*

I believe King David prayed to be saved from his enemies. But he had, no doubt, got into "some tight place," as people who run too much after women are apt to do, when he made that obsolete prayer. In these times of peace and improvement, that prayer has become unfashionable, and a man should now pray to be saved *from his friends*. For it must be admitted, that the misplaced compliments, and extravagant praises of friendship, often do more hurt than the deadliest shafts of our enemies. This truth is shown in Barrymore's notice of "Contract—his blood and figure," in your August number, from which I make the following extracts; "that truly high bred stallion," (Contract,) "surely among the best, if not the best, of our late importations." "In pedigree he has no rivals; at least so far as the distinguished performances of his immediate ancestors can reflect on him." "I am not able to say if Contract raced or not. He was named in some heavy sweepstakes; and as I have not the Racing Calendar by me, cannot give you the result. He is named in the English papers, as a fine racehorse."

Not being able to consult the English papers, I am compelled to rely on the *English Racing Calendars*, as the best authority I have been able to obtain. From them I learn, that Contract did "race," and further, that he was not fortunate enough to be placed in a race. Of course, he could not with any truth have been called (or "named") "a fine racehorse." I do not know the authority on which Barrymore says, that "he was named in some heavy sweepstakes." An examination of the *English Racing Calendars*, satisfies me that Barrymore is mistaken, when he talks of "heavy sweepstakes," as I do not see that he was named in any sweepstakes at all.\* Admit, however, that I have overlooked these sweepstakes which Barrymore speaks of; and I will proceed to give the whole racing career of this "fine racehorse."

*Doncaster, Sept. 1826.*

The Fitzwilliam stakes of ten sovereigns each, with twenty added by the corporation, for two years old 5 st. 10 lb., three years 8 st., four years 9 st., five years 9 st. 6 lb., six years old and aged 9 st. 10 lb., a mile and a half. (Ten subscribers.)

Mr. Payne's ch. h. Helenus, five years old, by Soothsayer,	-	1
Mr. T. O. Powlett's br. g. three years old, by Ardrossan,	-	2
Lady Fitzwilliam's ch. c. Barataria, three years old,	-	3

\* Some of Helen's *earliest* produce were entered, and ran in some heavy sweepstakes, but not winning any of them, and all being very indifferent runners, Contract was not even honored with an ENTRY in any, I believe.

Duke of Leeds' b. c. brother to Catterick, two years old; Lady Scarborough's ch. c. Contract by Catton, out of the dam of Eliza Leeds, three years old; Mr. Crompton's b. f. Rose Julia, two years old; Sir W. Milner's b. c. by Tramp, dam by Sancho, three years; also started, but the judge placed no more than the first three. Six to four on Helenus.

Being of no promise or value as a racer, he was withdrawn from the turf. And, although he remained in England three or four years longer, I do not believe, that he was offered to the public as a stallion.

Further, I believe every one conversant with turf matters knows, that some families of horses run well, while others as well bred, can't run at all; that of two sisters sometimes one will produce racing stock, and the other will not; and one stallion will get good stock, while his brother will get very indifferent: and all breeders know how important it is to have a stallion of the *true racing strain*. Contract has two *immediate* ancestors, his dam and sire. One of these, Helen, his dam never won a race. And although she had, perhaps, as fair an opportunity as any mare in the kingdom, as a broodmare, being owned by distinguished sportsmen, and bred to the best horses, as Golumpus, Walton, Comus, Woful, Whisker and Catton, and often-er than once to some of them, she never produced a racer of any note or value, and was finally put to a half-bred horse. Of his immediate ancestors, one of them, his dam, could not have "reflected" (any credit) "on him;" and not one of his nearest relations, except Catton, ever had any reputation on the turf.

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## CONDITION AND STABLE MANAGEMENT.

(Continued from No. 2, p. 79.)

I shall next speak of exercise, dirty horses, and the like.

Exercise is so essentially necessary and beneficial to the horse, that all the feeding and grooming will avail but little, if work or exercise is omitted. It is admitted that great numbers of horses are killed and spoiled with overwork, and, it is a doubt with me, if as many are not spoiled in London for want of work. There are several persons in London who keep horses, but are so occupied with business, that they cannot ride them out oftener than once in the week, and many that I know don't ride them once in a month.— Their horses stand at livery, and they order them to be exercised, but what exercise can be given there, and by whom are they to be exercised? Men employed in livery stables have seldom less than eight, and I have known some to have sixteen livery horses to look

after; these men, if they rub the dung off, and occasionally give them a brush over, omit exercise, not finding time for it. Gentlemen do not like to see or know that boys are permitted to ride their horses, and without they keep grooms their horses will go short of exercise. Consider, then, the state of those horses that are shut up in a stable very confined and filthy; if they are sometimes moved about, which they call *exercise*, it is on a ride perhaps fifty or sixty yards long, made of litter and dung, with a reeking dunghill at some part of it, so that the horse literally breathes only air strongly impregnated with the evaporation of dung. I think it surprising they are so well as they are. The disorders it brings on them are a short cough, called (not improperly) a stable cough; weakness in the joints, so that they frequently make a drop, as it is termed; various humors, swelled legs, grease, and farcy. At their best, when they look plump and well to the eye, they are faint and foggy, and unable to perform more than would be common exercise for horses in condition; it is well they are not overfed, but just sufficient to keep them in flesh; for were they to have the feed a horse should have to be in condition, they would fly to pieces the sooner for want of exercise.

Since, therefore, exercise and air are so beneficial, let us consider in what manner exercise should be given: this is to be regulated according to circumstances. Where horses work two or three days in the week, the resting days require no more than airing exercise, for every horse should have at least two days in the week such work or exercise as gives him a good sweating; this throws out through the pores of the skin, what might otherwise lodge and breed humors; it likewise raises the scurf, adhering to the skin, and makes the coat fine; days, therefore, that the horse is not wanted for work, he must be exercised, for the air, which is bracing and strengthening to the limbs, refreshes the body, and creates appetite: the early part of the day is preferable for this.

As soon as the stable has been cleaned out in the morning, which is while the horse is eating his first feed, brush him over, and put on his exercising saddle and bridle. In cold weather, if you only intend walking him, you may keep the cloth or sheet on under the saddle. In warm weather I do not recommend it; for, though a horse's coat may be something the finer by being kept warm, yet he is certainly the more liable to take cold when he is necessarily deprived of it. The most open and airy places should be taken for exercise, and this is the most favorable opportunity to improve a horse's walk; for when he has only walking exercise, you have to walk him for two hours, which will be sufficient, and by aiming to extend his walk, you may greatly improve it; thus you exercise the horse, and improve him at

the same time. At your return, thoroughly clean him, give him his feed, &c. If you had convenience or opportunity while you were out, you might give him his water. If a horse is hardy, and inclined to flesh, I would rather recommend the like exercise in the afternoon, where persons have time and convenience, than to shorten his feed for that purpose. It would be much better for the horse, but every one cannot allow the time to be so taken up, for it would be nearly equal to training, and may not be thought necessary. It is more than the generality of horses require, and many inferior bred horses, who look well to the eye, cannot for a continuance stand the ordinary exercise that a horse has in training; such is the amazing difference in horses.

Should his work be so moderate as not to occasion a sweat, I think it beneficial, about twice a week, to give exercise strong enough to sweat him. This may be done in the pace he is mostly rode in, that he may be practised and improved in it. If he is admired for his trot, it would be wrong to gallop him, which might unsettle him in his esteemed pace; therefore, trot him out for the space of two miles, to bring him to a comfortable sweat, and walk him back; thus you extend his limbs, supple his joints; and strengthen the ligaments and sinews; for we know not our strength, unless we are put to it—inactivity debilitates, and over-exertion may sprain and weaken; but moderate exertion is good both for man and beast.

A lady's horse, if admired for the short united gallop, may be much improved in sweating exercise, if the exercising groom has a hand equal to the task; for no pace sweats so soon as the united gallop. The horse that is properly broken for a lady, is united or worked up to a certain pitch by a masterly hand, for ladies, (few of them, however,) are not capable of keeping them up to it, so that after a time the horse becomes less and less united, unless the groom in his exercise, can gallop the horse in extreme union, whereby the horse will ever be continued fit and pleasant for a lady's riding. Thus, in exercise, the esteemed pace, either walk, trot, short or extended gallop, may be practised and probably improved—for practice is the only mode of improvement.

Sweating and dirtying of horses occasions considerable labor to clean, and indolent grooms, and those who have several horses to look after, avoid this part of their business as much as possible; some would persuade you there is no necessity for it; but reason and experience teach us otherwise.

When horses come in from work or exercise, if in sweat, or wet and dirty with sloppy roads and rain, they should not be left till they are made completely dry, clean, and comfortable. Some horses, in good

condition, will rub dry and clean in a short time, but others, with long or curly coats, and some from constitution or ill condition, are a long while getting dry. I have known an industrious groom to work at a horse for four hours, and would not leave him till dry, while others will cover them with a cloth, and leave them to dry before they will clean them. Much depends on the habit the horse has been used to, constitution, condition, &c. whether the horse will take injury from being left in his wet and dirt; but those horses that have been properly groomed, having all care taken of them to keep their coats fine, and on all occasions made dry and comfortable, would be liable to take cold, which might be the forerunner of other diseases, if neglected at these times.

I must caution you not to suffer a practice which nothing but indolence and ignorance could ever have introduced, and what has cost many a horse his life; this is when a horse comes in (we'll admit thoroughly) wet and dirty as can be, to ride him into a pond, or wash the dirt off with a water brush. This bad grooms will do if permitted, all under the belly, and half up the body, alleging, that the horse cannot be wetter than he is, and that it will wash the dirt off, and he will dry the sooner. To such feasible arguments I have been obliged to oppose mine: that the horse was wet as possible I admitted, but that wet came on little by little as the horse splashed himself, and the heat of his body, with exercise, had tempered that wet to the heat of the body, and the horse was not so liable to injury from that; but to apply a body of cold water, which they must do to wash the dirt off, while the blood was in heat or fermentation, would strike a cold to the heart, close the pores, and obstruct nature in discharging herself by perspiration. I have been served thus at inns on the road, before I was aware of what they intended, and to prevent the consequences, I immediately made them be rode again, to keep the blood in circulation, and the parts thus chilled had recovered their heat, so that the pores might keep open to perform their offices.

Since the method of cleaning a horse in this wet condition of sweat and dirt, did not occur in the daily routine of the stable, I shall here introduce it.

The first thing after stripping the saddle, &c. off, when the horse is so wet with sweat or dirt as to require it, is the scraper, usually made of a flat piece of wood, with a thin edge for the purpose, or a piece of iron hoop is a good substitute. With these you carefully scrape off as much of the sweat or dirt as you possibly can, beginning at the top of the neck, and proceeding to the shoulders, chest, back, ribs, flank, hind quarters, belly, inside the arm and thighs, down the legs, &c. When you have scraped off all you conveniently can, take him

into a stall; then take off his bridle, and with clean wisps of straw give his head a good rubbing in every part. This should always be the first part rubbed after a horse has been out. It is exceedingly refreshing, and the horse as much as tells you so, for if you neglect it, he will rub himself against you, or any place he can get at. After rubbing his head well, put on the halter, and tie him to the rack, giving him a bit of good hay to amuse him, and then wisp him with clean straw, beginning and going from place to place as you would at other times, only let your wisps be loose clean straw, repeatedly changed as they get wet and dirty. The first wisping over, you should rub both ways, to get as much of the mud out of the coat as you can, finishing with laying the coat smooth and close, that the heat of the body may assist in drying it the sooner. Be mindful not to omit under the chest, breast, belly, under the flank, and between the hind quarters. These places not being so full in sight, are often neglected by ostlers and stable men on the road. The legs must also be wiped down with wisps to take off the top of the dirt. Having done one side, proceed in like manner with the other, and the first will be drying the while. After having, in like manner, wiped the other side, which is merely to take off the principal dirt, begin again, taking plenty of clean dry straw, and wipe him, for the purpose of getting him dry; if he is in good condition, and his coat short, you will soon get him dry. The wiping the coat down smooth will greatly contribute towards it, unless the horse is faint and weak, and breaks into fresh sweats by your rubbing; in this case apply the clean wisps with a lighter hand, that you may occasion the least perspiration, but not desist, though you will be the longer time about it.

Many readers will say, "my horses are not thus attended to, and yet I don't perceive any harm arising from it." This I will admit, that when horses have not been accustomed to thorough grooming, they may not be so liable to take injury on these occasions; but those that are properly groomed, not only are finer and better in their coats, but more lightsome, active, and strong, for it, and able to go through more labor than they could without it; for this purpose grooming is necessary, and, being in the habit of it, a horse might sustain injury if neglected at this crisis, when it is most wanted; for which reason a good groom never leaves his horse till he is dry, and if he is a long time getting him dry, the horse will sustain no injury while he is rubbed, as it keeps the blood in circulation, and prevents getting cold.

Having got him dry with wisps or wiping (for some grooms are allowed coarse cloths like jack-towelling, for this purpose) proceed to brush him over as at other times, and finish the head, mane, and tail, rubbing the legs clean and dry, picking the feet out, and sponging

the hoofs clean if necessary, thus making him as comfortable and dry as when he went out in the morning.

I think I have noticed the ordinary occurrences in the hackney stable, except trimming, which I consider the principal part of the groom's business, and what every one who has the care of horses should qualify himself to perform, as it is allowed to embellish and set a horse off to much advantage. Many horses are exceedingly troublesome to trim, and require extraordinary means to be taken to accomplish it, such as are shocking to relate; and I have known half a guinea given to trim such troublesome horses. I am of opinion they were made so from improper methods taken at first, by those who had not patience to coax, nor ability to accomplish by compulsion, and who, therefore, made the horses desperate without fully accomplishing their purpose. Most horses have such a dislike to be trimmed, particularly about the head, that few will stand without the twitch, and if they stand tolerably quiet with that, it is as much as can be expected; but if, with a little coaxing, it can be done without, it will be the better.

There is great care, skill and judgment required in trimming: care, that you do no injury by the unsteadiness of the horse with your scissors—skill, that you may not disfigure him by scoring, notching, and the like—and judgment, to trim in that style as will be most proper and advantageous. Begin, then, with the head, first with the foretop; you are to cut only that part of the forehead which is in the way of the front of the bridle and stall collar, cutting it away close and smooth; next clip away that part on the poll where the headstall of the bridle or stall collar comes, being mindful to clip as little towards the neck as you can avoid, for if you clip beyond where the headstall of the bridle comes, you will disfigure the neck. You next come to as difficult a part as any, which is trimming out the ear, and few horses will stand quiet without being pinched with the twitch.

Good workmen will make shift with any sort of tools, and bad ones blame the tools for their own awkwardness; nevertheless, handy tools are to be preferred. The scissors for trimming ears will be most handy if narrow in the blades, the points not too picked, but should cut well at the point. Begin with clipping the inner part of the ear, not cutting near the edges till you have got the long hair on the inside cleared out, and then gradually approach to the edges, shoving the outside skin of the ear back, that you may not clip so near as to leave the edge of the ear bare, which you would do if you did not take that precaution, and would shamefully disfigure the ear. The outside skin of the ear is very loose, and as you hold it with the left hand

while you clip with the right, you are apt to draw it so forward that it deceives you; for you suppose you are not clipping near the edge; but when the hold is let go, you will perceive the edge bare, and this must be continued, or the ear will appear in scallops or notches, so that much care must be taken to guard against this error. When you are near the edges, you cannot be certain where to cut while you hold the ear, you must frequently let go to notice if you have cut far enough, carefully avoiding to take too much at a time. Having clipped to the edges of the ear, and no farther, the outside hair will stand projecting beyond the edges of the ear, quite even and regular if you have been careful to clip it so.

At the bur and root of the ear, a deal of long flossy hair grows, which must partly be clipped away; that on the inside entirely with the scissors, and that on the outside you must be careful not to leave in scores and notches, leaving the singeing to accomplish what the scissors cannot so well effect. You finish with the scissors, by clipping round the edge of the ear the hair that projects, cutting it all round, so that you preserve the exact beauty and shape of the ear, being mindful not to notch or cut the back hair, so as to show the roots of the under hair, which will be a disfigurement; much at the root of the ear must be left for singeing; the scissors will only score it.

You next clip all superfluous hair about his face and beard, which grows like a cat's whiskers, some under his eyes, about his nose, lips, and beard, cutting them close as possible.

Rough horses newly come from grass, and coarse bred horses, have a quantity of superfluous hair growing very thick under the thropple and about the throat; this must be removed, partly by the scissors and partly by singeing; the longest and thickest part should be removed by the scissors. In the parts least in sight, be mindful to score as little as possible, for it is a difficult task to clip without scoring, and the hair is of that quality and so thick, that you might broil the horse before you could singe the scores out; therefore the greatest care must be taken to score as little as possible.

The fore legs are the next which present themselves, and the legs are sure to be particularly noticed, and consequently must have all pains taken with them. Thorough-bred horses, kept in stable, and properly groomed, seldom require trimming about the legs. All superfluous hair rubs off with their dressings; but when newly taken up from grass a little long hair will appear on the back sinews and on the fetlock joints, which may be taken off with a sharp knife; putting the blade under the hair, with the edge upwards, you press the hair between your thumb and the blade of the knife, and drawing your hand upwards, cut the hair that was so compressed to any length you

please, which will leave no scores, and, if properly done, it will scarcely be perceived that they have been touched.

The coarser the breed of the horse, the more superfluous hair will be found on the legs and within the pastern, and where it is abundant, it must be removed with the scissors; beginning next the heel, clip the hair out clean within the pastern, and under the fetlock joint, the adjoining part must be nicely tapered, that the sudden break from short to long may not appear, which it otherwise would in scores; for this purpose, put a comb under to raise the hair, and cut in such manner as to leave the outer hair the longest, whereby the mark of the scissors may not be seen. The soft spongy piece of flesh at the back extremity of the pastern joints, may be pared down, if necessary, with a sharp knife, and the hair next above left in such manner as to conceal it, being nicely tapered off to resemble or appear like blood legs, or the legs of a blood horse; the hair up the back sinews must be raised with the comb, and cut in equal or even lengths, tapering the hair next the bone towards the sinew in such manner that no breaks or scores may appear, the hair next the back sinew being left the shortest.

Horses, like men, are not all equally straight; some horses are a little bent at the knees. Where this happens, the hair within that joint must not be clipped too close, as it would make that defect appear more conspicuous, and trimming is to make the horse appear to advantage; therefore, care must be taken to conceal all the defects you can; but where the legs are straight, all the flossy hair within that joint may be removed carefully, minding to leave no scores with the scissors. Round the coronet of the hoofs the hair should be clipped, making it regular and even. The legs being thus trimmed, there only remains the tail for the farther operation of the scissors, as no scissors are ever to touch the mane, unless it is hogged.

Fashion and fancy are ever wavering, and the horse's tail and ears have been always subject to changes, agreeably to the taste of the times: at one time, a switch tail—at another, a full bushy tail—then a blood tail, and several others—and now a thin tail. I suppose that each of these fashions will again prevail at one time or other, therefore I shall notice each of them.

The switch tail required no cutting; the long hair left on the tail after the end of the dock was taken off, was pulled underneath, and at the sides, with an iron instrument made for the purpose, (but now seldom to be seen but in the carter's stables,) till they tapered it to a point, hanging about eight inches below the dock. There was much reason in this tail, for, since nature had accommodated the horse with a tail to cast the flies off, and fan himself with, man only took off

the extremity, which he found annoyed him when the horse switched it about in hot or dirty weather, and left the horse all that could be allowed, so as not to incommode himself.

The bushy tail preserved all the hair it could, and holding the tail to that elevation in which the horse usually carried it, the scissors cut in a perpendicular direction within about half an inch of the end of the dock. Scissors were made purposely for this business; the first sort were made nine inches long in the blades, to reach to the top without the hand putting the hair out of place; but afterwards it was found more convenient to have the haft of the scissors bent like the gardener's shears, which they square the hedges with. There is much art and ingenuity in cutting these tails truly square, leaving both sides of equal length, and leaving no projections or hollows at the end. The carriage horses are mostly cut so at this time.

The brush tail was suitable to those horses that, from being well nicked, carried their tails high, and bent upwards. These tails were cut rounding in such manner, that when their tails were up, they resembled the hair of a brush, and much ingenuity is required to cut them true and even.

The blood tail has been much in vogue for many years, and I think is as becoming as any. This requires the least art or ingenuity in cutting; you have only to comb the hair out, and, holding it together with your left hand, you cut the ends off square, at a proper length, generally about three inches below the end of the dock; then, combing the tail out, hold it up, and correct any irregularities you perceive. The hair of the blood-horse's tail is generally thin, and of an easy flowing nature, so that the tail cut in this manner is very becoming.

The thin tail is a mean representation of the blood tail; for half, and inferior bred horses, have fuller and more bushy tails than blood-horses; hence, to bring them to some resemblance of the blood tail, they pluck the under hair to thin it, and by that means make it appear like a thin ragged tail; the ends are squared as the blood tail.

Thin-tailed horses have been remarked in general to be good ones. Whether the fashion was brought up to convey an idea of goodness, or to resemble blood, I cannot determine; but the difference is easily discovered, and I think they should be denominated ragged tails.

There only remains now to pull the mane and singe. First comb the mane thoroughly, laying it very smooth and even; then begin at the top, and taking hold of a few of the longest hairs at the points with the right hand, separate them from the other hair by shoving the comb up. If you have hold of no more than, if bound together, would be about the thickness of a straw, twist them around the back of the comb, and pluck them out; then combing the mane down again, take

some more and pluck in like manner, till you have reduced that part to the thinness and length you wish; then proceed in like manner down the mane, till you have reduced it all alike, repeatedly combing it out, and any irregularities you perceive, correct, but not with the scissors. Hairs left longer than the rest must be plucked, but not cut.

The foretop is a great ornament, and should be left long, so that it will tuck under the front of the bridle, and reach three or four inches below. The extreme ragged points may be taken off with the scissors, so that it is left thin at the points, but not squared to be thick and bushy.

Singeing now finishes the trimming business. Rough horses newly taken from grass, usually want much singeing all over, there being long downy hair projecting beyond the rest of the coat, which can only be taken off at the present by singeing, for it would be some time before the daily dressings would bring it off.

Begin with the head. For this purpose you have a candle with a large wick—a shoemaker's candle, that is made with two wicks, is best. The long downy hair which projects beyond the rest of the coat, may be singed to a level with the coat; these you will find in some parts more abundant than others—the outside of the ears will have, some, much at the root or bur of the ear; the candle must not continue long in a place to burn the horse; therefore, when there is much to singe off, you must rub the singed place, let it cool, and apply the candle again, but not to continue it so long as to blister the skin. The places that require the most singeing are at the root of the ear, the thropple, about the throat, and adjoining part of the neck. On the other parts, the long downy hairs will singe down at the first touch; but the places I have named, where the hair is thick and long, you must wipe the singed part off, and repeat it several times, minding not to burn the horse, which the thickness of the coat will prevent, unless you keep the candle in one place an unreasonable time, which you must be mindful of. Putting your hand over the eye, you singe all the light straggling hairs you perceive about his eyes, brows, forehead, cheeks, beard, and the like. Where there is the least hair, you must be most careful not to burn, but the thropple and throat generally want many repetitions, the hair being so abundant and thick, and frequent wiping to see that you do not singe it irregularly.

The head and throat being singed with the candle, the residue of the body is singed with straw. For this purpose you draw out some clean long straw, taking as much in your hand at a time as about the thickness of three fingers, and lighting one end, pass the flare or blaze from one place to another, beginning at his neck; be careful not to

singe his mane; proceeding from thence to his chest, shoulders, breast, and every part where you perceive long downy hair projecting beyond the generality of the coat, minding not to make your blaze too large, nor continue it too long in a place, particularly where there is but little hair, as under the flank, and within the thighs, &c. Then giving the horse a good wiping and brushing over, completely finishes his trimming.

I have to observe, that horses having been kept for a time in the stable, and properly groomed, have not these long downy coats, and consequently will not require singeing all over the body. The beard, the ears, mane, and tail, are generally all that a blood-horse requires to be trimmed when he is kept in stable, but coarser horses will require the heels and other parts to be trimmed, though the coat may be kept so fine as not to require singeing.

I have observed, some horses are troublesome to trim. The means usually taken in addition to the twitch on his nose, or sometimes on the ear, are to gag them with the halter put through the mouth and over the ear, so that the more the horse struggles, the more he gags his mouth and pinches his ear; to keep the leg still while you are trimming it, a person should hold up the one while you trim the other; if a hind leg, a side line may be put on to draw up the leg you are not trimming. These are the usual expedients, but should only be put in practice when the horse cannot be coaxed to stand without them.

The most resolute and troublesome horse to trim that I ever saw, was secured in a stall with two strong halters, the one put on in the usual way, the other as a gag through his mouth. With these he was turned about in the stall, and one halter was tied to each stall post so tight, that his head was confined in the middle, in such a manner that he had little or no liberty to move it in any direction; the consequence was, the horse made one resolute effort to extricate himself, but finding himself secured, and the gag punishing him the more he struggled, he was cowed, and submitted to be thus held while he was trimmed. Plenty of litter in the stall is advisable, as it may prevent accidents in the horse's struggling.

(To be continued.)

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**MASH FOR A HORSE AFTER A SEVERE HUNT.**—Two quarts of bran; two quarts of oats; one quart of malt—wet with boiling water covered with a bag; when milk warm put in that a spoonful of honey, and give it all to him warm; water, a bucket at a time, aired; put a bundle of straw over him after being rubbed, and over that his blanket; don't expose him next day.

## VETERINARY.

## MAD STAGGERS—DEATH OF VALUABLE HORSES.

MR. EDITOR:

*Plantation, Iberville Parish, La. May 7, 1832.*

I have just received your communication of the 14th ultimo, requesting a more exact description of the disorder (its symptoms, progress, &c.) which killed my valuable mares, with the view to ascertain whether it was apoplexy, stomach staggers, or mad staggers.

That you may possess all the information which can in any degree aid you in the proposed investigation, I will premise, that the mare and two fillies left Audley, Frederick county, Va. about the 20th of October last, in good condition, (the mare and youngest filly having been taken from grass ten days previous, and the eldest filly being just out of Dr. Duvall's training stable,) and reached Louisville in good health, about three weeks thereafter; the eldest filly having had a slight attack of colic, and the youngest of bots, during their journey. They remained four days at Louisville; were then placed on board the steamboat Orleans, and arrived here about the 25th of November, in apparent health, after a passage of seven days; during which they were well covered, rubbed, and fed three times a day with oats and hay, which, the servant assures me, were sound and sweet. Soon after being landed, they were put into a lot with short grass, and a shed, to protect them from the weather; and were fed, mornings and evenings, with the same oats which they eat during the passage, and with such hay as was given to the other horses upon the plantation.

On the morning of the 3d of December the youngest filly, Louisiana, was found dead by the ostler, who says she appeared to be perfectly well the evening before her death; which must therefore, in my opinion, have been caused by the same fatal disorder which swept off her two companions in quick succession.

On the morning of the 4th of December, whilst at breakfast, I was informed that my other filly, Virginia, was very sick, although she had taken her food kindly two hours before. When I went to her, I found her staggering and trembling violently—perfectly wet with perspiration, which was running from her in streams; and evincing most of the symptoms enumerated, under the head "mad staggers," both by Feron and the London Society for the Promotion of Useful Knowledge, viz:—eyes fixed, and insensible to light; breathing quick and laborious; great motion at the flanks, and violent spasms. Her mouth was immediately cut; and, though the blood ran freely, there was no abatement of the symptoms. In the course of half an hour she became very restive; would lie down and get up again repeatedly, and walk in circles; and finally, after her strength was nearly exhausted, she became furious—threw her fore feet upon a gallery, three or four feet from the ground, and then threw herself over a pile of pickets, never to rise more. So soon as she became prostrate, I had her back raked, and large clysters of warm water and soft soap injected; but without effect. Her spasms became more frequent and more

violent; the vein of the neck much swelled, and the cord contracted; her breathing louder and more obstructed, and before twelve o'clock she expired; and, with her, my prospect and hope of a foal from the beautiful Byron.

From her skull, which was opened, there was a copious discharge of a fluid more nearly resembling ink than blood, which induced the belief, in all who were present, that the disease was *mad staggers* or inflammation of the brain, and not *apoplexy*; as Hinds defines the latter to be "a nervous affection of the severest kind, in which the patients fall as if knocked down, at the very first attack;" and adds, "but in no case of *staggers* does this happen in the first instance."

The morning after Virginia's death brought with it the unwelcome news that my highly prized and valuable mare Desdemona (then heavy in foal to Gohanna) was very sick. I found her in a condition similar to that of the filly the day previous, though perfectly blind: had six quarts of blood taken from her neck vein; bored her skull with a gimblet; opened the skin at the orifice, and applied a slice of poke root, as a substitute for a blister; and then gave her a large dose of salts. She recovered her sight, and appeared so much relieved that I left her. About twelve o'clock she was much swelled and very uneasy, walking around the lot, and often lying down. At three o'clock she became furious; and, after running against every obstacle within her reach, threw herself over the pickets, into the very place where the filly died the day before. Her medicine did not operate, and the clyster and back raking were resorted to without effect. Castor oil and spirits of turpentine were then administered, and she expired whilst swallowing it.

I have given you all the particulars within my recollection; and, though the recital has been, to me, painful, I hope it will meet your wishes and object, and afford some light to others under similar circumstances. My colt, Ossory, was fortunately left in Ohio, owing to the injury which his feet sustained in traveling over the turnpike; and I am in daily expectation of his arrival.

In conclusion I will add, that one of the two servants who accompanied the mare and fillies from Virginia, died on the same day with the youngest of the latter, of influenza; which terminated in *inflammation of the brain* and *delirium*.

With best wishes, I have the honor to be,

E. G. W. BUTLER.

#### DEATH OF SIR CHARLES.

MR. EDITOR:

Columbia, S. C. Oct. 7, 1833.

In your last number, I perceive Mr. Johnson and A. Taylor were at a loss to determine the nature of Sir Charles' attack until too late. Had they administered two-thirds of a vial of English *mustard*, diluted in warm water and whisky, I think they might have saved him. A bottle full is the usual drench, and is, I think, the most effectual remedy for *colic*, or *bots*, ever administered. In violent cases add two table spoons of spirits of turpentine.

Yours, very truly,

W. H. Jr.

## INSTRUCTIONS TO YOUNG SPORTSMEN.

THE BARREL should be fourteen gauge, to let the powder burn easy; and *at least* two feet eight inches; and if two feet ten inches, or even three feet, so much the better; in order not only to keep the shot together at long distances, but to prevent the gas from driving out the powder before it is thoroughly ignited. It has been argued to me (by the way) that many people have cut long barrels shorter, and found that they afterwards killed even better! Very likely: and for why?—because the barrels were *improperly bored for a long calibre*, and therefore the length, from this circumstance, became mere lumber, if not an obstruction, instead of being the greatest possible assistance.

THE BREECHING may be cupped similar to that for a flint, though of course with a shorter chamber; and by all means forged in one solid piece.

I am inclined to think, however, that a cup and centrehole made rather more like a funnel would better insure the ignition of all the powder in a *percussion* gun, notwithstanding this mode of cupping may have proved inferior to the other for a *flint gun*.

VENT-HOLE.—A detonater without a vent-hole, though perhaps it may shoot a little stronger, is very liable to corrode, and recoils most cruelly. The best vent-hole, to my fancy, is a fixed one of platina, similar to a touch-hole; as *vent screws*, I find, are liable to rust in; and, unless lined with platina, are either soon choked up with rust and dirt, or blown too large by repeated shooting.

THE NIPPLE, OR PIVOT, is best plain or polished; the caps, if made well, will always keep on; but when the pivot is made like a screw it collects rust, always looks bad, and gives additional trouble in cleaning. The hole in the nipple must not be too small, and well increased in size downwards, or this deadly poison to all fire arms (the oxygen gas) will choke up the communication with rust, and repeated missing fire will be the consequence. A very strong main-spring will counteract all the bad effects of a large hole, by firmly closing it with the cock, in striking the very blow, as I before observed, that puts the charge in motion. The nipple (the only article that need be made to separate from the breeching) must of course have a square base, so as to be removable at pleasure, by means of a little wrench.

There are various opinions as to placing the nipple or pivot. The favorite plan appears to be that of having it perpendicular, for the convenience of putting on the copper caps. For my own part, however, I prefer it sloping, because, in the event of the copper flying,

the eye is not then parallel with the circle of splinters, should one of them, by accident, escape from the concave head of the cock or striker.

THE COCK, OR STRIKER, should cover the nipple with a deep concave head, so that scarcely any of the copper can escape, or a man may lose his eye. Several accidents have happened through the neglect of this. If, however, the concave head of the cock is too small in diameter, or strikes the least on one side, so as to cause any friction against the side of the cap, the gun will most probably miss fire.

Another important observation should be made under this head: people try copper cap guns in a *shop*, and fancy they are safe if the copper does not fly about. *This is no trial at all*; because the way that accidents happen is through the *recoil of the gun*, forcing the cock from the nipple, and then all security is at an end. Try this by having a heavily loaded gun with a weak mainspring, and the cock will fly up so far as to catch at the half, if not the full bent, unless you happen to have a nipple hole so small that it would be for ever missing fire. To obviate this, be sure that your mainsprings are strong, and have their greatest force on the *first pull*; and, as a still further security, you might have an extra shield or fence round the cock.

THE SIDE NAIL should be made of the *best tempered spring steel*, and *stouter* than that for a flint gun.

All side nails, whether for flint or detonaters, should go through both locks in a double gun, and have a notch at each end; so that, if they break, they may be screwed out, and replaced by an extra one in the field.

THE DISSECTION is much more simple; and your locks remain on the stock while in the case, so that you have only to put in your barrels, (*remembering that you must draw up the cocks first*,) and your gun is ready for the field.

CLEANING.—Similar to a flint gun, and rather less to do: but you must leave every thing, as well as the inside of the barrels, kept a *very little* damp with sweet oil, or your gun will rust fifty times worse than with common powder.

It should be observed, however, that when the oxygen *mixes with gunpowder* in its explosion, it becomes less injurious to the iron; consequently the cocks and breechings receive even more damage from this composition than do the insides of the barrels.

LOADING.—As I before observed, you are obliged, in your own defence, to load a detonater lighter than a flint gun; and as it goes quicker, (though not stronger, as the gunmakers would wish to make you believe,) and for other reasons before given, you may use a fourth

less powder than with a flint gun. Many sportsmen feel quite positive that a detonater shoots *much stronger* than a flint. This, I have no doubt, is because it does not allow them time to flinch, and therefore they *fire the body of the charge so much more accurately* with a detonater, that they kill cleaner and at greater distances.

The *safest* way to load a detonater is to put the caps on *last*, taking care to leave down the cocks; or the powder, unless of large grain, would, on ramming the wadding, be forced through the hole in the nipple. If you put away your gun loaded, always take off the caps; not only for safety, but because the locks must either be left straining at half cock, or if let down and suffered to remain all night, the odds are that the powder would be jammed into a sort of damp paste, and both barrels would miss fire. But if you take fresh caps, and prick both the vent holes and the nipple holes, your gun will generally fire with its usual rapidity.

Detonating powder I *have found* very liable to miss fire after being long in contact with any salt or damp, such as a strong pressure on the elastic fluid of gunpowder; being all night in a punt in the sea air; the spray that comes over a boat in sailing, &c.

In a word, although detonating powder may be *put in water*, and *then fired off*, yet it frequently *misses fire* after being *long in the damp*, and particularly when shooting on *salt water*. I am inclined to account for it by the following comparison:—Take a piece of biscuit, or (what would answer the proof much better) crisp gingerbread; dip it in water for a short time, and it will nevertheless remain hard enough to crack before it will bend. But, on the other hand, if you lay it in a damp cellar all night, it will not be found crisp in the morning. So it is with detonating powder; by *long continued damp* it loses its crispness, and then of course will no longer crack, or, in other words, fire by percussion.

One of the recipes for making detonating powder is:

One ounce of oxymuriate of potash,  
One-eighth of an ounce of superfine charcoal,  
One-sixteenth of an ounce of sulphur,

Mixed with gum arabic water, and then dried. It should be mixed up in wood, for fear of accident.

Another, and, I am told, a far better proportion is:

Five of oxymuriate,  
Two of sulphur, and  
One of charcoal.

I merely give the recipe, in case a sportsman should be in a place where he cannot buy the composition; as I presume that no one in

his senses would run the risk of being blown up, in order to make, perhaps indifferently, what he could so cheaply purchase in perfection.

The foregoing few directions are, I trust, sufficient; and I have confined them to the most simple, and therefore, as yet, the best detonating system; which, in the trifling matter of caps, patches, &c. may be suited to the shooter's fancy: but, as to all those intricate magazines, moveable bodies, and other complicated machinery, I leave their merits, and the directions about them, to the dissertation of some very learned mechanic, as their advantage and utility are far beyond my comprehension.

**ANTI-CORROSIVE PERCUSSION POWDER.**—In August, 1824, I gave the following statement relative to this powder:

"Since the first part of this work was printed off, a letter has been received from Mr. Joyce, chemist, 11 Old Compton street, Soho, commenting, as he is fully justified in doing, on the injury done to fire arms by the oxymuriate of potash; and inclosing a specification of a new '*ANTI-corrosive*' percussion powder. The author, however, is extremely tenacious of misleading his readers, by recommending any article that has not been thoroughly tried; and, therefore, all he can as yet say is, that he has fired twenty-four copper caps with this new powder, after dipping each cap, for some time, in water, and not one of them missed fire, nor was there any acid produced by the decomposition.

"Were Mr. Joyce's invention good for the gun trade, it would soon find its way to the public; and, if defective, he might expect every assistance for its improvement. But as, on the contrary, it is rather the reverse, he may probably meet with obstacles to getting it fairly circulated for trial; and, for this very reason, the author is induced to mention it. He hopes, therefore, that some other sporting writer, who may be going to press after the ensuing season, will have time to review, and further inform the public as to the merits or demerits of this invention."

Little was I aware, at the time of writing this, that the third edition would be out of print in a few months, and that it would fall to my lot to give the next report of this powder.

I before said, "as this new system is the life and soul of trade, let us hope that the gunmakers will exert their chemical powers to render this '*devil's powder*' (as Mr. D. Egg used to call it) less poisonous to fire arms."

It appears, however, that the gunmakers knew better. But Mr. Joyce has proved a sad enemy to the fraternity who fatten on the destruction of iron, by establishing a manufactory of this anti-corro-

sive percussion powder, in which he does away entirely with the oxymuriate.

It may be hardly fair to say publicly what the composition is, (*because Mr. Joyce candidly told me*, though I believe it is pretty well known;) and although it was long ago adopted by Mr. Goode Wright of Hereford, (according to a statement which, as an utter stranger, I was favored with by this gentleman,) yet Mr. Joyce has had so many obstacles to overcome before he could bring it to perfection, that we must, at all events, give him a great deal of credit. In short, it is of no consequence to me as the writer, and much less to the public as readers, how much credit is to be given to one of these gentlemen or to the other: so let them fight it out themselves, and, in the meantime, leave me to go on with my work. For I have as much dislike to superfluous writing as to interfering with the contests of others.—Enough of this: now again to the point about the powder. When Mr. Joyce first brought it forward, his agent in Birmingham had served him with caps of *brittle cannon metal*, instead of the *best worked copper*. The consequence was, that many sportsmen, and I among the number, were severely cut, and had nearly lost an eye, owing to the quality of the *cap*, *not* the *powder*. This was of course a glorious victory for all Mr. Joyce's oxygen opponents, and the fault was *unjustly* laid on the *composition*. I can only say, however, by subsequent experience, that *since Mr. Joyce has used nothing but good copper*, all the caps that I had of him have gone as well as any in the kingdom; and his percussion powder does not injure the guns any thing like so much as the other. Let him therefore be *very careful, in future, to get supplied with GOOD COPPER*, of a good substance, and I may safely venture to recommend his "anti-corrosive percussion powder."

MR. JOSEPH MANTON'S PERCUSSION POWDER.—Mr. Joseph Manton observed to me, some time ago, that *he was beginning to get quite out of conceit with detonating guns!! till* he very lately discovered an improvement in percussion powder that would make them shoot as strong as flint guns, with little or no injury to the iron; and that he should very soon put it in general circulation. I think it right to name this, because I have great confidence in his talent, though all I can yet say is, that I wish he may succeed.

SHOOTING, *Difference in, between a Flint and a Detonater*.—Here we come to a part of the subject, the very title of which, in the present day, would soon clear off an edition of a pamphlet: and it therefore becomes a matter of surprise that the book manufacturers have not been more on the alert in reaping a harvest from it; as this fashionable theme, if well diluted with anecdotes and specifications, might

be spun into a good sized volume. All that is really wanted, however, is the essence of the subject, and therefore I shall make my humble attempt to give it.

As a detonater goes so very much quicker than a flint, it becomes necessary, in firing one, to avoid shooting *too* forward; and I should therefore revert to my former hints for young men learning to shoot, and say, *observe precisely all that I before said under the head of shooting*; but IF YOU HAVE A DETONATER, make only HALF the allowance: that is, where you would fire SIX inches before a bird with a flint, fire only THREE INCHES with a DETONATER; AND SO ON. If a sportsman has been all his life an indifferent shot, which he may be, either through never having acquired the knack of firing sufficiently forward; flinching as he pulls the trigger; dropping his hand before the gun is fairly discharged; or many other such circumstances: I most strongly advise him to lose not a moment in getting a detonater; because I have known many instances, where a man had been a very bad shot all his life, through defects which the use of a detonater might so effectually remedy, that by taking up one he might, almost immediately, become a tolerable, if not a very good shot. For one, however, who has always shot well with a flint, it becomes somewhat difficult to give advice. On first taking up the detonater he will, by habit, fire well forward at all his game, and very probably have the mortification to miss such shots as he was before in the habit of killing. (Of this I was an eye witness when out with one of the most certain shots in England.) He will soon, however, (to use a sailor's expression,) "know the trim" of his gun; and, taking all things into consideration, most probably shoot still more accurately with a detonater than he had been used to do with a flint, by reason of its *very great readiness in obeying the pull of the trigger, before the eye or hand has time to vary*; its equal rapidity in foul or damp weather, and having scarcely any flash from the lock of the first barrel to intercept the sight of the second. He must, however, compound for a greater recoil to the shoulder; and on the whole, I should say, to missing fire rather oftener than with a good flint, *provided he is out in fine still weather*. We may therefore, on the whole, taking all things into consideration, say, that *at first* a detonater may make a good shot an indifferent shot, and *both first and last* an indifferent shot a good shot; and therefore we may be rather inclined to give the balance in its favor. But to coincide with all the panegyrics that are written by keen young sportsmen, who happen, perhaps, to have been shooting extremely well, and despatch their bulletins on the spur of the moment, would be to overrate the detonater and to underrate the flint, and therefore not giving a fair and disinterested opinion.

Why it becomes a question whether a good shot ought to fly to a detonater or not is this:—After he has been using one for a season, or even a few weeks' shooting, he will, on taking up his flint gun again, find that it goes comparatively so slow, after the other, that it will appear to hang fire; and, very probably, so puzzle and disconcert him, that perhaps his best and favorite gun is either packed up for the pawnbroker, or stripped of its flint appendages and metamorphosed into a detonater; and the whole armory, if he has many guns, is considered as mere lumber, unless altered or exchanged for guns on the detonating system. He therefore takes to fulminating powder, like a wife, "for better for worse;" and this is one of the chief reasons why the percussion plan has so rapidly superseded the flint. Did both go equally quick, I am inclined to think the flint would have held the majority. If a sportsman who has no money to throw away, has been accommodated with the loan of a detonater, the only way for him to back out of it, is to modulate as it were into his flint gun again, by using the slowest old musket he can lay hands on, and then taking, *after that*, his best flint gun.

Before dismissing this subject I must just name one circumstance: While I was using nothing but detonating guns for four seasons, it was the remark of my man, that he never had the pleasure to see me make such long shots as I was once in the habit of doing; and I, ready to lay all the fault on myself, or rather to a premature attack of that anno domini complaint which must befall the best of us, felt that I dare not blame a system which my superiors had so universally adopted. I took up a flint gun. This was worse and worse; as its comparative slowness made me miss even fair shots. Last year, however, having been prevented by illness from taking a gun in hand till just before the end of the season, the sensation of firing a flint and a detonater became as it were *de novo*. I accordingly took out a *flint* gun, and *down came the long shots*, as in former days!—I name this as a simple fact. Let others argue the point as they please. So I shall now conclude the subject by reducing the matter to a very few words. Can you shoot well with a flint gun? Yes! Then "leave well enough alone!" Can *you*? No! Then, by all means, go and get a detonater!

I have now, I hope and trust, fairly and disinterestedly stated all that is necessary, both for and against the detonating system, which, at no small expense, I have tried by every kind of experiment, in order to be able to give my opinion to the public independently, instead of with the assistance of gunmakers.

[Hawker's Instructions to Young Sportsmen.]

## BADGER HUNTING.

In badger hunting, you must first seek the earths and burrows where he lies, and, in a clear moonshine night, go and stop all the burrows except one or two, and therein place some sacks fastened with drawing-strings, which may shut him in as soon as he straineth the bag. Some use to set no more than a hoop in the mouth of the sack, and so put it in the hole; and as soon as the badger is in the sack, and straineth it, the sack slippeth off the hoop, and follows him into the earth; so he lies tumbling therein, till he is taken. These bags being thus set, cast off the hounds, beating about all the woods, coppices, hedges and tufts round about, for the compass of a mile or two; and what badgers are abroad, being alarmed by the hounds, will soon betake themselves to their burrows—and observe, that he who is placed to watch the sacks, must stand close, and upon a clear wind, otherwise the badger will discover him, and immediately fly some other way into his burrow; but, if the hounds can encounter him before he makes his sanctuary, he will then stand at bay, like a boar, and make good sport, grievously biting and clawing the dogs; for the manner of their fighting is lying on their backs, using both teeth and nails; and by blowing up their skins, they defend themselves against all bites of the dogs, and blows of the men upon their noses. And, for the better preservation of your dogs, it is good to put broad collars, made of badger skins, about their necks.

When the badger perceives the terriers begin to yearn him in his burrow, he will stop the hole betwixt him and them; and, if they still continue baying, he will remove his couch into another chamber, or another part of the burrow, and so from one part to another, barricading the way before him, as he retreats, until he can go no farther.

If you intend to dig the badger out of his burrow, you must be provided with the same tools as for digging out a fox; and besides you must have a pail of water to refresh the terriers when they come out of the earth to take breath and cool themselves. It will be also necessary to put collars of bells about the necks of your terriers, which making a noise, may cause the badger to bolt out. The tools used for digging out the badger, being troublesome to be carried on men's backs, may be conveyed in a cart. In digging, you must consider the situation of the ground, by which you may judge where the chief angles lie; or else, instead of advancing the work, you will retard it. In this order you may besiege them in their holds and castles, and may break their platforms, parapets, and casements, and work them with mines and countermines until you overcome them. Having

taken a live and lusty badger, if you would have good sport, carry him home in a sack, and turn him out in your court yards, or some other enclosed place, and there let him be baited by your terriers. The flesh, blood, and grease of the badger, though not good for food, is very useful for oils, ointments, salves, and powders; for shortness of breath, the cough of the lungs, for the stone, sprained sinews, &c.; and for ancient people who are troubled with paralytic disorders.

### DISEASES IN DOGS

Are so universally prescribed for, and in so many different ways, that it will be needless to treat on any thing farther than the most common evils that happen to them: the distemper, the mange, sore feet, getting lamed by thorns, &c. &c., with the prescription which I have *found to answer best* for each.

**DISTEMPER.**—To enumerate the various recipes for this *sometimes incurable* disease would require a volume; but, of all that I have yet tried, none has answered better than the one I shall here give; and, as the remedy is so innocent, it may be safely administered where there exists even a doubt as to a dog having the distemper.

The following prescriptions are each about a dose for a full grown pointer. They must of course be increased or diminished in proportion to the size and strength of the dog:

**RECIPE.**—Opium, - - - - - 3 grains.  
Emetic tartar, (an invaluable medicine,) 5 grains.  
To be given at night.

Repeat the dose every third night till the dog is recovered; taking care to keep him in a warm place, and always fed with a warm liquid diet; such as broth, gruel, &c.

If the nostrils should discharge, have them washed, or syringed, twice a day, with a lotion of alum or sugar of lead; putting about half an ounce of either to a pint of water.

The following is a recipe which no bribe could tempt the vender to part with; but, by means of some very clever chemists, I have ascertained it to be simply as follows:—(after some trouble in discovering the proportions,) and discarding the ingredients by means of which it was disguised in a pill.

**RECIPE.**—*For a half grown pointer:*

Jalap powder, - - - 25 grains.  
Calomel, - - - 5 grains.  
Made into a pill with a little gum water.

*For a full grown pointer:*

Jalap powder, - - - 30 grains.  
Calomel, - - - 8 grains.  
Mixed as above.

One of these doses, mixed with butter, or in a small piece of meat, should be given to the dog every other morning, on an empty stomach. The food should be light and easy to digest; and the lotion, if required for the nostrils, should be observed here, as before mentioned.

Notwithstanding the trouble we had to discover this simple recipe, I should prefer the *one first given*, because there is less chance of a dog *taking cold* with that than with any kind of *mercurial* preparation.

Since my earlier publications, I have been favored with the following recipe from Dr. Taylor, of East Yarmouth; and from its great repute, as well as that of the gentleman to whom I am indebted for it, I am induced (though I have not yet tried it) to give this recipe insertion.

RECIPE.—Gum gambouge, - - - 20 grains.

White hellebore powder, - - - 30 grains.

To be made in six balls.

One to be given to a full grown dog, six following mornings; or half the quantity to a puppy.

The dog to be kept warm, and fed on milk and gruel.

[Vaccination is recommended as a preventive. Hawker says he tried it on the recommendation of an anonymous correspondent, and that the few dogs inoculated never took the distemper. The mode of inoculation is thus described:]

"I should observe, the part where I inoculated my dog was on the inside of the fore leg, under the shoulder. It was done by cutting a very small place with a pair of scissors, and rubbing the bone, or quill, charged with the virus, into the wound. From the appearance of the wound, a few days after, I was afraid the virus had not taken effect; but I have been told that this slight appearance is usual."

#### TAYLORSVILLE JOCKEY CLUB.

At a called meeting of the Taylorsville Jockey Club, on the 18th of September, 1833, present, William Williamson, Albert McCore, William J. Clark, Lemuel Vaughn, Edmund Glenn, Richard P. White, Richard Adams, Henry A. Tayloe, William Blackburn, William L. White.

On motion, Richard Adams was called to the chair, and Henry A. Tayloe appointed secretary pro tem.

On motion of Wm. Williamson, a committee of five was appointed to measure the track, viz: William Williamson, William L. White, William Blackburn, Lemuel Vaughn, and Henry A. Tayloe.

The committee appointed for the above purpose, report, that they have performed the duty assigned them, and find the track to measure one mile, three feet and six inches, measured three feet from the inside.

On motion, it was resolved, that the proceedings of this meeting be reported to the Editor of the American Turf Register for publication.

On motion, the Club then adjourned.

RICHARD ADAMS, *Prest. pro tem.*

HENRY A. TAYLOE, *Sec'ry pro tem.*

## SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

## PRESENTATION OF PLATE,

*By the Amateurs of the Horse and Friends of the Turf, to the Editor of the American Turf Register and Sporting Magazine.*

DEAR SIR:

May 11, 1833.

A number of gentlemen, owners and amateurs of the *bred horse*, and of the *sports of the turf*, residing in South Carolina and New York, and the states intermediate, some time since made us the depository of their contributions for the purpose of tendering some lasting and suitable testimony of the high estimate which is placed on the effect of your talents and services as founder and Editor of the *American Turf Register and Sporting Magazine*.

A dinner service of plate, manufactured in the best taste by Mr. Fletcher, an eminent artist of Philadelphia, has been procured, and in full accordance with our own opinions and feelings as respects the value of your labors, is herewith presented, through you to Mrs. Skinner, on behalf of the contributors. In affording to the public an official and authentic register of the pedigree and performances of the racehorse, you have provided means of security against imposition. Since the establishment of the *Register*, property in thorough-bred horses has been more than doubled in value; whilst the sports of the turf, the only adequate test of superiority, have been better and more uniformly regulated; extending and rising in the public estimation, as they have been improved in the rules and style of conducting them.

Contributing thus to maintain the racehorse in his highest perfection, your work must necessarily increase the productiveness of agriculture, and of all interests, in pursuit of which, the horse is employed; since the qualities necessary to victory on the turf must augment the value of his progeny for all other purposes.

Near witnesses of your zeal, industry, and impartiality, it gives us pleasure to be the medium of paying a compliment so well deserved, and remain, with esteem, your friends and servants,

GEO. GIBSON,  
U. S. HEATH.

TO JOHN S. SKINNER, Esq.  
*Editor of the American Turf Register and Sporting Magazine.*

TO GEN. GEORGE GIBSON AND COL. U. S. HEATH:

May 13, 1833.

If the service of plate, presented to Mrs. Skinner, under the flattering considerations set forth in your letter, be worthy of grateful acknowledgements on account of its intrinsic value, you may be assured that its worth is much enhanced by reference to the motives and character of the contributors; and, allow me to add, by the friendly and particularly acceptable channel through which the offering was made. Should the "*AMERICAN TURF REGISTER AND SPORTING MAGAZINE*" have had the effect of leading the public to scrutinize more closely the blood of horses offered for public use, and for sale; and of causing the sports of the turf to be conducted in a manner to make them less liable to objections on the score of chicanery and vicious indulgences; its leading object will have been attained; but in candor it must be added, that for all that is entertaining and useful in respect to our various field sports, and to the natural history and habits of the animals and game subservient to them, its readers are indebted to the intelligence and disinterested zeal of my correspondents; gentlemen of the highest honor and respectability.

Permit me, gentlemen, through you, to offer unfeigned thanks to the friends to whose partiality I am indebted for the compliment you have com-

municated with so much kindness. You may assure them that I shall continue to endeavor to make the *Turf Register* a *strictly impartial* record of the performances and pedigrees of all the bred horses of our country; and an interesting "*magazine*" of accounts of hunting, shooting and fishing, with a description of the best rules and implements employed in pursuit of these diversions; and with anecdotes and sketches of the natural history of all the game that is caught and killed by the use of the *horse and the dog; the gun and the line*; believing, with the late reverend and pious Mr. Daniel, that "there are intervals, when the studious and the grave must suspend their inquiries, and descend from the regions of science; and that to excel in those innocent amusements which require our activity, is often one of the best preservatives of health, and no inconsiderable guard against immoral relaxation."

With cordial respect and regard, I remain your obd't serv't,

J. S. SKINNER,

*Editor of the American Turf Register and Sporting Magazine.*

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¶ In corroboration of the suggestions in the above correspondence, it may be stated, that numerous race courses—as the best criterions for ascertaining the powers of the horse, and of his worthiness to propagate his race, are now being established where none ever existed before. For the saddle and for quick travelling in harness it is already universally admitted, that no horse can be relied on for the highest performance, that does not *partake of the racing stock*; and it is not to be doubted, that before many years, the breeders of that useful animal will act, universally, under the *conviction, that a portion* of that blood is, as is justly intimated, by Gen. Gibson and Col. Heath, indispensable to the highest excellence in all the desirable qualities of speed—capacity to withstand extremes of temperature—fineness of coat—true symmetry of figure—conformation imparting power to endure fatigue—more muscle and firmer bone, with longer life and even greater strength at a dead pull, in proportion to bulk and expense of keep. In proof of the fact, that thoroughbred stock has risen in value, and that it is still rising, it may be mentioned, that for two colts, one of three and one of four years old, *ten thousand dollars have been lately refused*; and that the sportsman, who for experience and sagacity stands at the head of the American turf, possessing previously and for many years a large amount in high bred cattle, has invested more than thirty thousand dollars in horses *within the last two months*, giving fifteen thousand dollars for two that had "trained off." It may in fact be affirmed, that the farmer who now rears a colt of pure blood that can repeat a four mile heat within eight minutes, has added from five to ten thousand dollars to his estate; and such an one is reared, except for the fee to the stallion, at little if any more expense than a common cold blooded, ill shaped beast.

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¶ In the accounts of the late racing on the Union Course and at Fairfield, there are a few striking facts as to blood. At the first meeting, the get of Henry won two out of three Jockey Club purses, and but for mismanagement another of his get would, it has been said, have won the third; and at the second meeting, the only two of the get of Sir Charles, that started, (Trifle and Ripley,) won a Jockey Club purse each, in the most gallant style, and in the best time. At Fairfield, only two whose dams (two mares of different blood otherwise) were by imported Chance, but themselves by different sires, (Tychicus and Maid of Southampton,) started for the two regular purses, four and two mile heats, and came in ahead each day, beating unusually large fields. The blood of Henry, Sir Charles and Chance evidently told in each instance.

## ON RACING IN ENGLAND—THE GREAT LEGER RACE.

(Extract to the Editor.)

*Betting Rooms, Doncaster, Sept. 20, 1833.*

*My Dear Sir,*—I send you a return list of the races which have just ended here. You will see "how each horse came out every heat," together with a statement of the odds at starting. The weather was, during the whole week, uncommonly fine, and the course being, in consequence, dry and firm, long-striding nags had a signal advantage. The *Leger*, the most interesting race in the world, was won by Rockingham, a colt of very remarkable size and symmetry, for which his owner has this moment refused to take less than five thousand guineas. The speculations upon this event were not as large as usual, and I don't hear of any very heavy individual winners upon it. It is stated that one party of three or four persons won, on joint account, about £1300. Gully is said this year not to have bagged above a thousand, and the great *book maker*\* (and fishmonger) Crocky, the calculator, finds himself, on balancing his account, minus £500, a circumstance which has not happened to him for many years!

P. S. You will perceive from this list, and indeed from the running generally in England, that the *best horses* rarely ever run *heats*. Good judges consider weight and pace as the safest tests of a nag's abilities, and experience proves them to be right, in nine cases out of ten, for the Leger and Derby horses are nearly always winners against the best four mile horses when required to run the Beacon Course, (upwards of four miles.) Vide the performances of Priam in confirmation of what I state.

## STUD SALES IN ENGLAND.

The October number of the old English Sporting Magazine gives lists of extensive stud sales. Amongst others, we notice the sale of *SIR HERCULES*, by Whalebone, out of Peri, to Mr. Botsall, to go to America, at *seven hundred and fifty guineas*. The dam, with a colt foal by Starch, was, at the same time, purchased for the King's stud at Hampton Court, for four hundred guineas—a yearling filly, by Roller, out of the same mare, was sold for ninety-five guineas.

Sir Hercules was purchased on account of our much respected countryman, F. P. Corbin, Esq. He has been tempted by an offer of a large advance on his purchase to sell him there. We may give some particulars of his family and performances in our next.

The following comprises some of the highest prices obtained at the late sales. B. c. by Longwaist, out of Eliza, by Reubens, 290 guineas; b. c. by Longwaist, out of Prima Donna, 250 guineas; ch. c. by Muley, out of Bequest, for 580 guineas. Patron was bought in at 360 guineas; Scamp, two years old, by Lottery, out of Mrs. Clarke, sold for 180 guineas; b. c. two years old, by Lottery, out of Chapeau de paille, 155 guineas; b. c. yearling, by Lottery, dam by Welbeck, for 190 guineas. Six *hunters* sold same day for 775 guineas—two of them for 180 guineas each; the five averaging about \$650.

## SALE OF FOX HOUNDS IN ENGLAND.

In August last, G. OSBALDESTON, Esq. the celebrated equestrian, being about to reduce his establishment, sold off some of his hunters and fox hounds. His horse Quorn sold for 150 guineas.

\* A "book-maker" on the turf is, you know, a person who bets round and gives and takes the odds "about"\* all the horses entered in any race, according to the current prices. By judicious hedging, he may sometimes stand to win *thousands* to nothing, on such events as the Derby, Oaks or Leger.

\*"About" in this use is technical.

The hounds were divided and sold in six lots.

Lot No. 1 consisting of five couple: Cardinal 8 years, Careless 6, Jasper 5, Archer 4, Harmony 3—Active, Comus, Vocal, Cruizer, Ringwood (young hounds:) to Hon. Mr. Moreton, 30 guineas.

Lot 2.—Sportful 8 years, Frantic 6, Bachelor 5, Restless 4, Judy 3—Ardent, Carnage, Collier, Sportsman, Captive, (young hounds:) to Hon. Mr. Moreton, 30 guineas.

Lot 3.—Affable 8 years, Fickle 6, Chantress 5, Ranter 5, Rosy 4—Trywell, Jason, Freeman, Patience, Roderick, (young hounds:) to Mr. Foljambe, 105 guineas.

Lot 4.—Volatile 8 years, Furrier 6, Buxom 5, Rasselas 5, Caroline 4, Riot 3—Vanguard, Contest, Friendly, Juliet, (young hounds:) to Hon. Mr. Moreton, 110 guineas.

Lot 5.—Tempest 6 years, Commodore 5, Vengeance 5, Harriet 5, Roman 4, Ruin 4—Pilot, Varnish, Justice, Proctor, Bounty, (young hounds:) to Hon. H. Moreton, 110 guineas.

Lot 6.—Jailor 6 years, Plyant 5, Sultan 3—Athol, Factor, Fancy, (young hounds:) to Hon. H. Moreton, 80 guineas.

Thus the twenty-eight couple brought four hundred and thirty-five guineas, averaging nearly \$35 each dog; or the fifty-six hounds brought about as much as one hundred and sixty-eight horned cattle would bring at an executor's sale in Maryland.

#### CHALLENGE FROM PLATO TO BERTRAND, JR.

TO THE OWNERS OF BERTRAND, JR.

Savannah, Nov. 7, 1833.

Gentlemen,—Having seen a challenge from Bertrand, jr. to Woodpecker, of Kentucky, and believing it impossible for Woodpecker to accept of it, (the distance from Kentucky to Charleston being so great, and the time so short) that I have determined on offering you the following challenge.

I will run my horse Plato, a Kentucky horse, four years old, by Sir William, dam Black Eyed Susan, by Tiger, against Bertrand, jr., four mile heats over the Bonaventure Course, on the Monday preceding the regular races of the Savannah Jockey Club, which will take place the last Wednesday in January next, for *Five Thousand Dollars* a side, half forfeit. The challenge to be open for acceptance until the 10th day of December next. Should the challenge be accepted, the forfeit to be placed in the hands of the Secretary of the Savannah Jockey Club, at the time of its acceptance.

The rules and regulations of the Savannah Jockey Club are to govern the race.

Very respectfully, your obd't serv't,

WM. G. HAUM.

☞ Since the race at Treehill Tychicus has been extremely lame, so much so that his owner has serious fears he will never be able to run again. He will certainly stand next season, possibly in Maryland, though he is very popular in Virginia. He has been considered by many in that state this fall, to be the next best four mile *nag* to Trifle; nor do the knowing ones, *in fact*, estimate him less highly since his last race. They knew he was not in fix.

ERROR CORRECTED,—*Extract from John J. Winter, Esq. dated Warrenton, Georgia, Nov. 16, 1833.*

"I was much surprised at the credit given to *Baron de Kalb* in the present November number, as the winner of a silver cup at Milledgeville—he never won a heat any where in his life. Trimmer, a son of John Stanley, won a silver cup at Milledgeville, for which he has no credit."

EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE—*Florence Races, 5th Nov. 1833.*

The Florence races terminated last week, after three days of the best performance we have ever had here. One day was a *pool* purse, heats a mile, three heats to be run, and the horse winning a heat, takes one-third of the purse and entrance. Each heat determines one-third of the purse and entrance, unless the horse who won, one or two of the heats, be subsequently distanced, then the horse that distanced him, is entitled to all he had previously won. This race holds out strong inducements for every horse to make his best exertions in every heat, and leaves a chance for all to get a part. In one race one horse gets one-third and another two-thirds. The purse was \$300, the entrance \$30 each. The nag that won the last heat, did her best to distance the nag that won the first heat.

I presume the secretary has reported the races to you, or I would give the particulars of them. Respectfully, your ob'dt serv't, J. J.

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(From the *Richmond Enquirer*.)

MESSRS. EDITORS:

October 15, 1833.

Not content with a simple statement of the result of the four mile race at Fairfield, without the accompanying circumstances, I request you to state, under the authority of the judges, that my mare Ariadne, by Gohanna, passed the stand ahead in the third mile of the second heat, when she was drawn up and nearly stopped by her rider, who supposed he had run the four miles and won the heat. But for this unfortunate error on the part of my boy, little or no doubt was entertained that Ariadne would have won the heat. But the misfortunes of the day did not end here.—Pizarro had won the first heat; and it was evident, after Ariadne had stopped, that Tychicus was very able to beat Pizarro for the second; consequently, no other horse contended for it. Mr. Hare's Gohanna mare came in handsomely ahead of Pizarro, but drew up under the belief that Tychicus had won the heat; thereby accidentally permitting Pizarro to come in second, by which means he obtained the race, as Tychicus was excluded for foul riding. These are facts that I think ought to be stated; and I request you to do it, (in my name, if necessary.)

Respectfully, yours,

JOHN M. BOTTS.

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SALES OF HORSES.

By *W. D. Taylor, Esq. of Hanover Co. Va.*—To *T. B. Howard*, of Georgia, a three year old filly, out of *Virago*, by *Contention*, and a gr. f. by *Medley*, out of *Pet*. *PET* by *St. Tammany*, in foal by *Gohanna* with a Carolinian colt by her side. *VIRAGO*, in foal by *Gohanna*.

To *Col. E. Hamilton*, of Georgia, *VIRGINIA LAFAYETTE*, a ch. m. four years old, by *Lafayette*, out of *Flora*.

*ROBIN BROWN*,—a very handsome three year old by *Monsieur Tonson*, out of full sister to *Tuckahoe*, has been sold by *Col. White* to *H. A. Taylor, Esq.* for \$2000. He has won two sweepstakes this autumn in good time, and is considered amongst the best three year olds in Virginia.

*JACKSON*, by *John Richards*, and winner of the four mile day over the Poughkeepsie Course, last spring,—beating *O'Kelly*, and others,—has been sold for \$3000 to *Mr. White*, of Virginia. He is a large horse, of the best bay color, with black tail, mane and legs.

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£ Fifteen hundred dollars were offered for *Reform*, free from engagements, before the late races at Washington. They could not be annulled, and there was no sale.



### RACING CALENDAR.

#### NATCHEZ (*Miss.*) RACES,

Over St. Catharine's Course, near Natchez, commenced March 26, 1833.

*First day*, a match for \$1000 a side, mile heats.

Col. Bingaman's gr. g. Hardheart, three years old, (81 lbs.) by Mercury, dam Chuck-a-Luck,	-	-	-	1	1
L. P. Gustine's b. c. Byron, four years old, (98 lbs.) by Stockholder, dam Patty Puff,	-	-	-	2	2

Time, 1 m. 46½ s.—1 m. 52 s.—Track in fine order; won easily.

*Second day*, a match for \$2000 a side, four mile heats.

Camp and Turner's ch. h. Longwaist, five years old, (108 lbs.) by Sir Archy, dam by Pacolet,	-	-	-	1	1
Col. Bingaman's b. f. Tachchana, four years old, by Bertrand, dam by imp. Whip,	-	-	-	2	2

Won easily. Track deep and heavy, from rain the night previous.

Time, 8 m. 3 s.—3 m. 2 s.

*Third day*, Mississippi Association purse of \$300; free only for three year olds; two mile heats.

Col. Bingaman's gr. g. Hardheart walked over.

*Fourth day*, Mississippi Association purse of \$200; free only for two year olds; mile heats.

Col. Bingaman's gr. c. Little Red, (68 lbs.) by Mercury, dam Miss Bailey,	-	-	-	1	1
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L. P. Gustine's b. f. Rosabella, (65 lbs.) by Mercury, dam Lady Racket,	-	-	-	3	2
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Mr. Minor's b. f. La Muette, by Bertrand, dam by Piatt's Alexander,	-	-	-	2	3
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Time, 1 m. 51 s.—1 m. 50 s.—Track good.

*Fifth day*, (April 19th,) a match for \$3000 a side, and a by bet of \$1000 a side, between the principals; four mile heats.

Gustine and Minor's ch. h. Longwaist, five years old, (108 lbs.) by Sir Archy, dam by Pacolet,	-	-	-	1	1
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Col. Bingaman's Tachchana, (95 lbs.)	-	-	-	2	2
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Won easily. Track in fine order, and twenty feet short. It has since been made an exact mile.

Time, 7 m. 54 s.—8 m. 1 s.

W. H. CHAILLE, *Sec'ry.*

#### TAYLORSVILLE (*Va.*) RACES,

Fall meeting, commenced on Tuesday, September 16, 1833.

*First day*, a match, one mile out.

Mr. King's h. American System, by Napoleon,	-	-	-	1
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Henry A. Tayloe's ch. g.	-	-	-	2
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Time, 2 m.—Won easily.

*Second day, a sweepstake, mile heats.*

Mr. Williamson's (Vaughan's) h. Lepanto, by Logan,	-	1	1
Henry A. Tayloe's (W. B. Scott's) Caroline Morris,	-	2	2

Mr. Doswell's Contention fully bolted and fell.

Time, 1 m. 53 s.—1 m. 56 s.

*Same day, a match, one mile out.*

Mr. King's American System,	-	-	-	1
Henry A. Tayloe's Black Maria,	-	-	-	2

Time, 1 m. 56 s.

*Third day, a sweepstake, mile heats.*

Mr. Doswell's bl. c. Moscow, by Tariff,	-	-	1	2	1
Col. W. L. White's ch. c. Robin Brown, by Monsieur Tonson,	2	1	2		
John M. Botts' gr. f. by Medley,	-	-	3	dis.	

Time, 1 m. 52 s.—1 m. 53 s.—1 m. 53 s.

*Fourth day, a match, two mile heats.*

W. L. White's h. Sir Patrick, by Tariff,	-	-	2	1	1
J. M. Sheppard's h. Platoff, by Tariff,	-	-	1	2	2

Time, 4 m. 47 s.—4 m. 42 s.—4 m. 20 s.

*Same day, a match, one mile out.*

W. L. White's b. g. Bones, by Carolinian,	-	-	-	1
Mr. Lowrey's b. g. Take-in, by Printer,	-	-	-	2

Time, 1 m. 52 s.—Won easily.

W. D. TAYLOR, *Sec'y.*

### LOUISVILLE (*Ken.*) RACES,

Over the Oakland Course, fall meeting, commenced on Tuesday, September 24, 1833.

On *Monday*, a poststake for two year old colts came off at twelve o'clock; \$50 entrance, and \$50 given by the association; mile heats; four entries.

Mr. Bradley's ch. c. Waterloo, (a feather,) by Sumter, dam Jenny Jenkins,	-	-	-	1	1
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P. D. Jalbert's ch. f. Lucy Brandon, (a feather,) by Polsgrove's Whip, dam by Hamiltonian,	-	-	-	2	2
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Mr. Tarlton's b. c. Hussel Cap, (a feather,) by Hephrestion, dam by Doublehead,	-	-	-	-	dis.
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Time, 1 m. 54 s.—1 m. 59 s.

*First day, a sweepstake, \$100 each, and \$100 given by the association; mile heats.*

Mr. Buford's bl. f. Ann Merry, four years old, (91 lbs.) by Sumter, dam Grecian Princess,	-	-	-	1	3	1
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Mr. Rudd's b. h. Othello, (106 lbs.) five years old, by Cherokee, dam by Cook's Whip,	-	-	-	2	1	2
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Mr. Davenport's ch. h. Frank, five years old, (106 lbs.) by Sir Charles, dam Betsey Archer,	-	-	-	3	2	3
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Time, 1 m. 53 s.—2 m. 1 s.—1 m. 58 s.

*Second day, purse of \$600, four mile heats.*

Mr. Tarlton's b. h. Woodpecker, five years old, (106 lbs.) by Bertrand, dam by Buzzard,	-	-	-	1	1
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Maj. Estill's ch. h. Collier, aged, (120 lbs.) by Sir Charles, dam by Topgallant,	-	-	-	2	2
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Mr. Buford's ch. c. President, four years old, (94 lbs.) by Kosciusko, dam by Hamiltonian,	-	-	-	3	3
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Mr. Rudd's gr. f. Rebecca Wallace, three years old, (77 lbs.) by Bertrand, dam by Pacolet,	-	-	-	4	dis.
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Time, 7 m. 53 s.—7 m. 55 s.

*Third day, purse of \$200, two mile heats.*

Mr. Buford's b. f. Molly Long, four years old, (91 lbs.) by Sumter,			
dam by Blackburn's Buzzard,	-	-	1 1
Mr. Rudd's b. h. Othello, five years old, (106 lbs.) by Cherokee,			
dam by Cook's Whip,	-	-	2 2
Dr. Warfield's ch. f. Arronetta, four years old, (91 lbs.) by Ber-			
trand, dam by Buzzard,	-	-	3 3
Mr. Fenwick's b. h. Jefferson, five years old, (106 lbs.) by Saxe			
Weimar, dam by Buzzard,	-	-	4 4
Time, 3 m. 54 s.—3 m. 49 s.			

*Fourth day, purse of \$400, three mile heats.*

Dr. Warfield's bl. f. Susette, four years old, (91 lbs.) by Ara-			
tus, dam Jenny Cockracy,	-	-	4 1 1
Mr. Tarlton's ch. f. Oracle, three years old, (77 lbs.) by Sir			
William, dam by Daredevil,	-	-	1 2 2
Mr. Davenport's b. h. Reform, six years old, (114 lbs.) by			
Aratus, dam by Diomed,	-	-	3 3 dis.
Mr. Levi's b. h. Brown Sumter, six years old, (114 lbs.) by			
Sumter, dam by Buford's Eclipse,	-	-	2 dr.
Time, 5 m. 55 s.—6 m. 10 s.—6 m. 2 s.			

*Fifth day, purse of \$100; mile heats, best three in five.*

Mr. Buford's b. f. Elborak, four years old, (91 lbs.) by Sumter,			
dam by Duke of Bedford,	-	-	1 1 1
Mr. Donn's b. c. Sir William Junior, four years old, (94 lbs.)			
by Sir William, dam by Potomac,	-	-	2 3 2
Dr. Warfield's b. f. Mary Allen, three years old, (77 lbs.) by			
Snowstorm, dam by Buzzard,	-	-	3 2 3
Mr. Tessier's b. m. Eckeeper, five years old, (103 lbs.) by			
Selmosus, dam by Whip Tiger,	-	-	4 dr.
Time, 1 m. 51 s.—1 m. 53 s.—1 m. 55 s.			

JOHN POE, Clerk of the Course.

#### WARRENTON (Va.) RACES.

Fall meeting commenced on Wednesday, 2d Oct. 1833.

*First day, purse \$180; two mile heats.*

John Walden's ch. f. Emily, four years old, by Sir Charles, dam			
by Minor's Escape, (by Hoome's Imported Escape, or Horns.)	-	-	1 1
Henry Shacklett's ch. h. Walk-in-the-Water, six years old, by			
Carolinian, dam by Grigsby's Potomac,	-	-	4 2
Hancock Lee's b. c. Hard Times, four years old, by Lafayette,			
dam by Vampier,	-	-	2 dis.
Captain Terret's b. h. Paragon, aged, by Virginia Eclipse, dam			
Grey Timoleon,	-	-	3 dis.
Time, 3 m. 59 s.—3 m. 52 s.			

*Second day, purse \$220; three mile heats.*

Nathan Lufborough's ch. h. Ace of Diamonds, five years old, by			
Rob Roy, dam by Ball's Florizel,	-	-	1 1
Henry Shacklett's ch. h. Bertrand, six years old, by Gracchus,			
dam by Clifton,	-	-	2 dr.
Time 6 m. 12 s.—Won with ease.			

*Third day, purse \$100; mile heats; best three in five.*

Major Lewis' ch. m. Floretta, six years old, by Ratler, dam			
by Ball's Florizel,	-	-	1 1 1
Henry Shacklett's ch. h. Walk-in-the-Water, by Carolini-			
an, dam by Grigsby's Potomac,	-	-	2 3 dis.
Arthur Payne's g. h. Traffic, six years old, by Sir Charles,			
dam Sally Brown,	-	-	3 3 dis.

Walk-in-the-Water was distanced in consequence of his rider's dismounting, without orders from the judges, and before he came to the judges' stand.

JOHN WALDEN, *Secretary*.

N. B. Course ten yards short of a mile.

### EASTON (Md.) JOCKEY CLUB RACES,

Fall meeting, commenced on Wednesday, October 9, 1833.

*First day*, a purse of \$200, two mile heats.

Philip Wallis' b. f. Lubly Rosa, three years old, by Sir Archy,				
dam Equa,	-	-	-	1 1
Mr. Mercer's ch. f. Anxiety, four years old, by Maryland Eclipse,				
dam Allakroka,	-	-	-	2 2
Goldsborough and Wright's b. c. Jerry Sneak, three years old,				
by Valentine, dam Selima,	-	-	-	blt.
E. N. Hambleton's gr. f. Matilda, three years old, by Valentine,				
dam Lavinia,	-	-	-	dis.

Time, 4 m. 10 s.—4 m. 14 s.

*Second day*, a purse of \$300, four mile heats.

Mr. Martin's b. c. John Henry, four years old, by Valentine,				
dam by Chance Medley,	-	-	-	3 1 1
Mr. Holliday's b. h. Ratcliffe, five years old, by Rinaldo, dam				
Camilla,	-	-	-	1 2 dr.
Mr. Craddock's ch. m. Lady Burleigh, five years old, by Sil-				
verheels, dam a Carlo mare,	-	-	-	2 dr.
Goldsborough and Wright's Jerry Sneak,	-	-	-	dis.

Time, 8 m. 45 s.—8 m. 49 s.

*Third day*, handicap purse of \$100; mile heats, best three in five.

Mr. Mercer's Anxiety,	-	-	-	3 1 1 1
Mr. Reynolds' b. h. Robin Redbreast, five years old, by				
Thornton's Ratler, dam Lady Hal,	-	-	-	1 2 2 2
Mr. Holliday's Ratcliffe,	-	-	-	2 dr.

Time, 2 m.—2 m. 2½ s.—2 m. 4 s.

### NEWMARKET (Va.) FALL RACES,

Commenced on Tuesday, October 9, 1833.

*First day*, a sweepstake for three year old colts and fillies; \$100 entrance, h. f.; two mile heats; three subscribers.

Col. Wm. White's ch. c. by Monsieur Tonson, dam by Florizel,	1 1
William R. Johnson's gr. c. by Medley, dam by John Richards,	2 2

Time, 4 m. 10 s.—4 m. 21 s.—Track wet and heavy.

*Same day*, a sweepstake for three year old colts and fillies; entrance \$50; mile heats.

Richard Adams' ch. f. Rosetta Kendall, by Arab, dam by Sir				
Alfred,	-	-	-	1 1
William R. Johnson's gr. c. by Medley, dam by Florizel,	-	-	-	2 2
Otway P. Hare's ch. c. by Medley,	-	-	-	3 dis.

Time, 1 m. 59 s.—2 m. 1 s.

*Second day*, proprietor's purse of \$300, two mile heats.

C. S. Morris' b. c. Purton, three years old, by Monsieur Ton-				
son,	-	-	-	0 1 1
Thomas D. Watson's ch. f. four years old, by Gohanna, dam				
by Gouty,	-	-	-	5 5 2
John M. Botts' b. f. Ariadne, four years old, by Gohanna,	0 2 3			
James S. Garrison's b. m. Lady Washington, five years old,				
by Eclipse,	-	-	-	0 4 4

William H. Minge's gr. c. Blue Streak, three years old, by Hotspur,	3	3	dis.
James J. Harrison's ch. m. Festival, five years old, by Eclipse,	1	0	0
Otway P. Hare's cr. c. Prince George, four years old, by Contention,	2	not pl'd.	
William R. Johnson's ch. c. Quarter Master, four years old, by Hotspur,	4	not pl'd.	
William M. West's ch. g. Isham Pucket, three years old, by Arab, dam by Shawnee,			not placed.
Richard Adams' b. f. Violet Fame, four years old, by Mason's Ratler,			not placed.

Time, 4 m. 25 s.—4 m.—4 m. 1 s.

*Third day*, Jockey Club purse of \$600, four mile heats.

James S. Garrison's ch. h. Mucklejohn, six years old, by Mucklejohn,	9	5	1	1
William M. West's b. f. Lady Sumner, four years old, by Shawnee,	2	1	3	2
James J. Harrison's ch. m. Tuberose, five years old, by Arab,	1	2	4	3
O. P. Hare's ch. h. Mohawk, five years old, by Shawnee,	6	4	2	0*
William Wynn's gr. f. Mary Randolph, four years old, by Gohanna,	3	3	5	0*
Henry A. Tayloe's ch. m. Multiflora, by Mason's Ratler,	4	dr.		
William R. Johnson's ro. c. Calculation, four years old, by Contention,	5	dis.		
John C. Goode's b. h. Row Galley, five years old, by Arab,	7	dr.		
C. S. Morris' b. h. Merab, five years old, by Arab,	8	dis.		
Hector Davis' ch. m. Dolly Dixon, six years old, by Sir Charles,		dis.		
J. M. Botts' br. c. Douglass, four years old, by Gohanna,		dis.		

Time, 8 m. 6 s.—8 m. 8 s.—8 m. 14 s.—8 m. 48 s.

*Fourth day*, a sweepstake, \$100 entrance; two mile heats; three subscribers, (handicapped.)

John M. Botts' ch. c. Backslider, four years old, by Hotspur,	1	1
Wm. L. White's b. h. Mattaponi, six years old, by Tom Tough,	2	2
James J. Harrison's ch. h. David, five years old, by Contention,	3	dis.

Time, 3 m. 59 s.—3 m. 56 s.

*Same day*, Newmarket plate, \$300; two mile heats; four subscribers.

John M. Botts' b. c. Tobacconist, four years old, by Gohanna,	1	1
J. S. Garrison's ch. f. Eliza Drake, four years old, by Shawnee,	2	2
William H. Minge's b. h. Mayday, aged, by Sir Archy,	3	3
William M. West's b. c. Jack Downing, three years old, by Marion,		dis.

Time, 4 m. 11 s.—3 m. 53 s.

### FAIRFIELD (Va.) FALL RACES,

Commenced on Tuesday, October 15, 1833.

*First day*, a sweepstake for three year old colts and fillies; \$100 entrance, h.f.; mile heats.

William R. Johnson's gr. c. by Medley, dam by John Richards,	1	
R. Stanard's b. c. by Monsieur Tonson, dam Lady Greensville,		dis.
Henry A. Tayloe's b. f. by Tariff, dam by Bedford, paid forfeit.		
R. Adams' b. f. Ella, by Mason's Ratler, dam Angeline, do.		

Time, 1 m. 52½ s.

\* Ruled out.

*Second day*, proprietor's purse of \$300, entrance \$15; two mile heats.

William M. West's br. f. Maid of Southampton, by Monsieur Tonson, dam by Chance,	-	-	-	4	4	1	1
Otway P. Hare's cr. c. Prince George, four years old, by Contention,	-	-	-	1	5	5	2
Thomas Doswell's b. f. Lady Roland, four years old, by Tariff, dam by Florizel,	-	-	-	-	-	2	0*
William H. Minge's ch. c. three years old, by Monsieur Tonson, dam by Jack Andrews,	-	-	-	-	3	3	0*
A. L. Dalney's b. c. Panton, three years old, by Monsieur Tonson, dam by Hambleton,	-	-	-	-	2	4	0*
William Williamson's b. c. three years old, by Contention,	3	1	6	dr.			
Isham Puckett's b. h. Monsoon, five years old, by Ratler,	2	-	dr.				
Henry A. Tayloe's ch. f. Multiflora, four years old, by Mason's Ratler, dam by Tom Tough,	-	-	dr.				
Richard Adams' b. f. Violet Fame, four years old, by Mason's Ratler, dam by Shylock,	-	-	dis.				
James S. Garrison's bl. f. Dinah Crow, three years old, by Medley, dam by Florizel,	-	-	dr.				
John M. Botts' b. c. Damon, four years old, by Gohanna,	5	dis.					
Time, 3 m. 57 s.—3 m. 59 s.—3 m. 57 s.—4 m. 6 s.							

*Third day*, Jockey Club purse of \$800, entrance \$20; four mile heats.

Thomas Doswell's b. g. Pizarro, six years old, by Sir Alfred, dam by Thunderclap,	-	-	-	1	1		
Henry A. Tayloe's ch. h. Tychicus, five years old, by Clifton, dam by Chance,	-	-	-	2	dis.		
William M. West's b. f. Patty, three years old, by Marion, dam by Sir Archy,	-	-	-	-	-		
Isham Puckett's ch. f. Kitty-did-it, four years old, by Gohanna, dam by Gouty,	-	-	-	-	-		
John M. Botts' b. f. Ariadne, four years old, by Gohanna,	-	-	-	-	-		
Otway P. Hare's ch. h. Mohawk, five years old, by Shawnee,	-	-	-	-	-		
William H. Minge's gr. c. Blue Streak, by Hotspur, dam by Sir Alfred,	-	-	-	-	-	dis.	
Time, 8 m. 11 s.—8 m. 12 s.							

*Fourth day*, a sweepstake for three year old colts and fillies; \$50 entrance, p.p.; mile heats.

Richard Adams' ch. c. by Monsieur Tonson, dam by Independence,	-	-	-	3	1	1	
William R. Johnson's gr. c. by Medley, dam by Florizel,	-	-	-	2	2	2	
Peter Lyon's b. f. by White's Bedford,	-	-	-	1	3	3	
Mr. Parker's (Hare's) b. f. by Monsieur Tonson, dam by Dion, blt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Time, 1 m. 56 s.—2 m.—2 m.							

*Same day*, for a pair of splendid silver pitchers, value \$325; two mile heats.

William H. Minge's b. h. Mayday, seven years old, by Sir Archy,	-	-	-	-	2	1	1
John M. Botts' b. c. Tobacconist, four years old, by Gohanna,	-	-	-	-	2	1	4
R. Harrison's ch. c. Quarter Master, four years old, by Hotspur,	-	-	-	-	1	4	2
T. Graves' ch. h. Red Jacket, five years old, by Director,	-	-	-	-	3	3	0*
William M. West's b. c. Jack Downing, three years old, by Marion,	-	-	-	-	-	-	blt.
Time, 4 m. 2 s.—3 m. 58 s.—4 m. 3 s.—4 m. 2 s. By the Sec'y.							

\* Ruled out.

## TIMONIUM (Md.) FALL RACES.

The first meeting over this new and beautiful course, near Baltimore, took place on Wednesday, October 23, 1833.

*First day*, a sweepstake for four year olds, \$200 entrance, h.f.; a single two miles.

James S. Garrison's ch. f. Sally Ramsay, (97 lbs.) by Shawnee,	-	1
Jacob Fouke's ch. c. Tyrant, (100 lbs.) by Gohanna,	-	2
Dr. Duvall's b. f. Betsey Nelson, (97 lbs.) by Sir Charles,	-	3
W. S. Lacoste's gr. f. Water Witch, (97 lbs.) by Rockingham,	-	4

Time, 4 m. 12 s.

*Same day*, a match for 1000 bushels of wheat, mile heats.

R. Gilmore, Jr's ch. c. York, four years old, (100 lbs.) by Flying Childers,	-	-	-	1	2	1
Thomas Cockey's ch. h. Henry, five years old, (110 lbs.) by Eclipse,	-	-	-	2	1	2

Time, 2 m. 11 s.—2 m. 18 s.—2 m. 28 s.

*Same day*, a sweepstake for all ages, for horses belonging to Baltimore county; mile heats; four subscribers.

M. F. Cockey's b. h. Sumter, by Sumter, walked over.

*Second day*, Jockey Club purse of \$1000, four mile heats.

James J. Harrison's ch. m. Tuberose, five years old, (107 lbs.) by Arab,	-	-	-	2	3	1	1
James S. Garrison's ch. c. Orange Boy, four years old, (100 lbs.) by Sir Archy, dam by Citizen,	-	-	-	3	1	3	2
James M. Selden's b. f. Florida, four years old, (97 lbs.) by Contention, dam by Francisco,	-	-	-	4	2	2	0*
Martin Potter's b. g. Bachelor, aged, (121 lbs.) by Tuckahoe, dam by Telegraph, (broke down,)	-	-	-	1	4	dr.	

Time, 8 m. 22 s.—8 m. 20 s.—8 m. 19½ s.

*Third day*, proprietor's purse of \$500, three mile heats.

J. M. Selden's b. h. Duke of Orleans, five years old, (110 lbs.) by Sumter, dam by Whip,	-	-	-	-	1	1
James J. Harrison's ch. h. Festival, five years old, (110 lbs.) by Eclipse,	-	-	-	-	3	2
James S. Garrison's ch. m. Arabia Felix, five years old, (107 lbs.) by Arab, dam by Shylock,	-	-	-	-	2	3
Dr. Duvall's br. h. Reform, five years old, (110 lbs.) by Marylander,	-	-	-	-	4	4

Time, 5 m. 58 s.—5 m. 57 s.

*Same day*, a sweepstake for three year old colts and fillies, \$100 entrance, h.f.; a single two miles out.

James S. Garrison's b. f. by Monsieur Tonson,	-	-	-	-	1
Dr. Duvall's b. f. by Industry,	-	-	-	-	2
Richard Adams' ch. f. by Arab,	-	-	-	-	3
N. Lufborough's ch. c. by Rob Roy,	-	-	-	-	4
Woods and James' b. f. by Ivanhoe,	-	-	-	-	5

Time, 3 m. 56 s.

*Fourth day*, proprietor's purse of \$300, two mile heats.

James S. Garrison's ch. f. Eliza Drake, four years old, (97 lbs.) by Shawnee, dam by Saltram,	-	-	-	-	1	1
Dr. Duvall's gr. f. Agility, three years old, (83 lbs.) by Sir James, dam by Oscar,	-	-	-	-	3	2

\* Ruled out.

Major 'T. P. Andrews' ch. f. Emilie, four years old, (97 lbs.) by Ratler, dam by Sir Hal,	4	3
George F. Miller's gr. h. Memnon, five years old, (110 lbs.) by Henry, dam by Duroc,	5	4
Philip Poultney's ch. f. Hagar, four years old, (97 lbs.) by Orphan Boy, dam by First Consul,	0	5
Colonel Walden's ch. f. Emily, four years old, (97 lbs.) by Sir Charles, dam by Minor's Escape,	0*	dr.
W. S. Lacoste's ch. g. Little Wonder, aged, (121 lbs.) by Sir Charles,	2	dis.†
J. Rogers' gr. m. Fire-in-the-Mountains, five years old, (107 lbs.) by Silverheels, dam by Carlo,	0	dis.
Henry Hammond's b. c. four years old, (100 lbs.) by Marshal Ney,	0	dis.
Time, 3 m. 54½ s.—3 m. 47½ s.		

Same day, a sweepstake for three year olds, entrance \$200, h.f.; four subscribers. Two paid forfeit.

James S. Garrison's b. c. Hanslap, by Washington,	1	1
Richard Adams' bl. c. by Arab,	2	2
Time, 4 m.—4 m. 4 s.		

GEORGE F. MILLER, Sec'ry.

### UNION COURSE (L. I.) RACES,

Second fall meeting, commenced on Monday, October 23, 1833.

First day, a match, two mile heats.

Robert L. Stevens' ch. f. Celeste, four years old, by Henry,	1	1
J. S. Snedecor's ch. h. Robin Hood, five years old, by Henry,	2	2
Time, 3 m. 53 s.—3 m. 57 s.		

Second day, proprietor's purse of \$300, two mile heats.

John C. Craig's ch. h. Ripley, five years old, by Sir Charles,	7	1	1
T. Pearsall's gr. c. Quaker Boy, four years old,	2	3	2
R. F. Stockton's b. c. Monmouth, three years old, by John Richards,	4	4	3
William Gibbons' bl. f. Alert, three years old, by Eclipse Lightfoot,	1	2	dis.
Mr. Van Sickler's ch. c. Singleton, four years old, by Eclipse,	3	dis.	
B. Badger's b. c. Priam, four years old, by John Richards,	6	dis.	
Robert L. Stevens' ch. c. Massaniello, four years old, by Eclipse,	6	dis.	
J. Bathgate's Indian, three years old,	-	-	dis.
Time, 3 m. 51 s.—3 m. 54 s.—4 m.			

Third day, a purse of \$400, three mile heats.

John C. Stevens' ch. c. Medoc, four years old, by Eclipse,	3	3	1	1
William R. Johnson's gr. f. Ironette, four years old, by Contention,	4	1	2	2
Ro. L. Stevens' ch. f. Celeste, four years old, by Henry,	1	2	dis.	
R. F. Stockton's b. m. Miss Mattie, five years old, by Sir Archy,	2	dis.		
William Gibbons' ch. h. Sir Charles, aged, by Duroc,	5	dis.		
S. Laird's Henry colt, four years old,	6	dis.		
Mr. Vanderbelt's Henry colt, four years old,	-	-	dis.	
Time, 5 m. 51 s.—5 m. 52 s.—5 m. 48 s.—5 m. 59 s.				

\* Col. Walden's filly received a severe injury in the hip on making the turn, immediately after starting, and actually ran the heat on three legs.

† Little Wonder made two false starts for the second heat; and his rider being unable to control him, he ran upwards of two miles before he could be stopped.

*Fourth day*, a purse of \$800, four mile heats.

Wm. R. Johnson's ch. m. Trifle, five years old, by Sir Charles,	1	1
W. Livingston's gr. f. Alice Grey, four years old, by Henry,	2	2
John C. Stevens' bl. m. Black Maria, aged, by Eclipse,	-	dis.
B. Badger's b. c. Priam, four years old, by John Richards,	-	dis.

Time, 7 m. 49 s.—7 m. 56 s. A. L. BOTTS, Sec'ry.

### NORFOLK (Va.) JOCKEY CLUB FALL RACES,

Commenced on Wednesday, the 30th of October, 1833.

*First day*, a sweepstake for colts and fillies; \$200 entrance, h. f.; two mile heats; five subscribers; three started.

Col. Wynn's ch. c. Drone, three years old, by Monsieur Tonson,	-	-	2	1	1
Wm. R. Johnson's (Kirby's) g. c. by Medley,	-	-	1	2	2
Geo. Watt's br. c. John Randolph, by Monsieur Tonson; dam by Reputation,	-	-	-	-	dis.

Time, 3 m. 54 s.—3 m. 53 s.—4 m.

*Second day*, proprietor's purse \$300; entrance \$15; two mile heats.

James S. Garrison's ch. f. Eliza Drake, four years old, by Shawnee,	-	-	1	1
Wm. R. Johnson's b. f. three years old, full sister to Herr Cline,	-	-	2	2
J. M. Botts' ch. h. Backslider, five years old, by Hotspur,	-	-	3	3
Dr. Semple's gr. c. Granite, four years old, by Hotspur,	-	-	-	dis.

Time, 3 m. 47 s.—3 m. 49 s.

*Third day*, Jockey Club purse, \$600; \$20 entrance; four mile heats.

Wm. Wynn's b. c. Anvil, four years old, by Monsieur Tonson, dam Isabella,	-	-	1	1
J. S. Garrison's ch. h. Mucklejohn, six years old, by Mucklejohn, dam by Highflyer,	-	-	4	2
J. M. Botts' b. f. Ariadne, four years old, by Gohanna, dam by Sir Archy,	-	-	2	3
J. J. Harrison's ch. h. Festival, five years old, by Eclipse,	-	-	3	dis.

Time, 7 m. 47 s.—8 m. 4 s.

*Fourth day*, a sweepstake for colts and fillies; \$100 entrance, h. f.; two mile heats; eight subscribers; three started.

Wm. Wynn's b. f. Allé Coupé by Monsieur Tonson, dam by Sir Archy,	-	-	1	1
Wm. L. White's ch. c. Robin Brown by Monsieur Tonson, dam full sister to Tuckahoe,	-	-	2	2
Wm. S. Lacoste's b. c. Independence, by Monsieur Tonson, dam by Sir Archy,	-	-	3	3

Time, 3 m. 52 s.—3 m. 54 s.

The racing throughout was very good, the track being in splendid order, the weather delightful, and the course well attended, especially on the Jockey Club day, when it was graced by a very numerous assemblage of the beauty and fashion of our town, which has not been the case before for many a long day.

JOHN N. GIBBONS, Sec'ry.

### TREEHILL (Va.) FALL RACES,

Commenced on Tuesday, November 5, 1833.

*First day*, proprietor's purse, extra; two mile heats.

William R. Johnson's b. f. (full sister to Herr Cline,) three years old, by Sir Archy,	-	-	1	1
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Henry A. Tayloe's ch. f. Multiflora, four years old, by Mason's Ratler,	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
John M. Botts' ch. h. Rapid, five years old, by Ratler,	-	-	-	-	-	4	3
Wm. L. White's ch. c. Backslider, four years old, by Hotspur,	-	-	-	-	-	5	4
Thomas Graves' ch. c. Winterfield, four years old, by Gohanna,	-	-	-	-	-	6	dis.
Richard Adams' (Stanard's) b. c. three years old, by Monsieur Tonson,	-	-	-	-	-	3	dr.

From this section of country, where the famed Pizarro, the victor of Goliah was raised, and not very remote from the "natale solum" of the renowned Tychicus, the conqueror of Annette and Celeste, in the days of their glory, there was a general resort to Treehill, to witness the match race between them, four mile heats, that was reported would be run on the Monday preceding the races. But to general disappointment, Pizarro could not be "brought to the scratch." On the award of the purse at Fairfield, the offer was made to run another heat then; no notice being taken of that challenge, another was published in the papers, to run four miles out or four mile heats, as preferred, for \$2000 or \$5000 a side.

The sweepstake failing, a purse race was hastily made up for Wednesday, between Col. Johnson's Herr Cline's sister, Multiflora, Rapid, Backslider, Winterfield, and Stanard's colt—the two first the favorites against the field. The course being heavy, not much expectation was had of speed. Yet on the start, Stanard's colt, at a killing pace, led the way, for a mile and a half, when Multiflora passed on ahead until entering upon the turn of the quarter stretch, when a few masterly strokes of the whip brought Herr Cline's sister along side, gallantly taking the heat in 3 m. 57 s.—good time in the state of the course. The others merely saved their distance. Bets now freely offered on "the veteran's" having the purse. In the second heat Rapid made a desperate struggle to maintain the lead for near a mile—at its close, the Herr Cline filly passed ahead, followed by Multiflora, who made severe running—but all would not do—the filly won cleverly, Rapid making an extraordinary effort in the last quarter, and coming within a neck of Multiflora—Backslider some way in the rear. Winterfield distanced, and Stanard's colt drawn.

Time, 4 m.

Second day, proprietor's purse of \$300, two mile heats.

William R. Johnson's gr. f. Ironette, four years old, by Contention,	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	1
John M. Botts' b. c. Tobacconist, four years old, by Gohanna,	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	2
Thomas Doswell's bl. c. Moscow, three years old, by Tariff,	-	-	-	-	-	5	3	3
William Minge's b. m. Molly Howell, five years old, by Contention,	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	4
William Wynn's b. f. three years old, by Monsieur Tonson,	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	dis.

On Thursday, for the proprietor's purse, \$300, two mile heats, were entered, Col. Johnson's famed Ironette, her formidable competitor on the Central Course, the Duke of Orleans, Tobacconist, Wynn's little Tonson filly, and Moscow, three winners on late occasions; and Molly Howell, an early victor over the renowned Trifle. The latter and the Duke were understood to be amiss—on his proving so much so as to be drawn, Ironette became the decided favorite against the field. The course a little improved. Moscow led off, but after a short contest, yielded the lead to Tobacconist; throughout the balance of the heat, he led at his ease, Ironette taking the second place, trailed by the Tonson filly, Moscow, and Molly Howell laying back in the rear.

Time, 4 m. 1 s.

Confidence in Ironette was undiminished. Tobacconist and the Tonson filly beautifully contested the first mile, and the latter led by near a length

in the run in, but was crossed (no doubt by accident) by Tobacconist, near the judges' stand, when, in the twinkling of an eye, Ironette rushed ahead of both, pursued by the little filly, winning the heat cleverly about two lengths—Tobacconist merely falling within his distance with the others.

Time, 3 m. 54 s.

It was now clearly Ironette's race, unless there was more in Moscow or Molly Howell, that had yet done nothing, than was expected of them. They led off at their best pace, closely followed by the rest, closing the mile nearly abreast with Ironette and Tobacconist, but she gradually took the lead, nobly contested by the latter, coming in less than two lengths of her—Moscow and Molly Howell some lengths in the rear, and the Tonson filly distanced. Won again cleverly, and in excellent time for the course.

Time, 3 m. 58 s.

*Third day, Jockey Club purse of \$1000, four mile heats.*

William R. Johnson's ch. m. Trifle, five years old, by Sir Charles,	-	-	-	-	6	1	1
William Wynn's b. c. Anvil, four years old, by Monsieur Tonson,	-	-	-	-	1	3	2
James J. Harrison's ch. m. Tuberose, five years old, by Arab,	-	-	-	-	4	4	3
Henry A. Tayloe's ch. h. Tychicus, five years old, by Clifton,	-	-	-	-	3	5	4
John M. Botts' b. f. Ariadne, four years old, by Gohanna,	-	-	-	-	7	6	5
Thomas Doswell's b. f. Lady Roland, four years old, by Tariff,	-	-	-	-	8	7	6
Hector Davis' ch. m. Dolly Dixon, six years old, by Sir Charles,	-	-	-	-	5	2	dis.
Otway P. Hare's ch. h. Mohawk, five years old, by Shawnee,	-	-	-	-	2	dis.	

For Friday's race, the Jockey Club purse, \$1000, expectation was raised to a high pitch. A very interesting contest was expected between Col. Johnson's favorite Trifle, before whose star all the conquerors of the north had so lately cowered; Col. Wynn's Anvil, the recent victor over Mucklejohn at Norfolk; Mr. Harrison's Tuberose, which, at Timonium, had also lately snatched the laurel from another victor—the conqueror of the renowned Medoc; Mr. Tayloe's Tychicus, the apparent victor over Pizarro, Mohawk and others, at Fairfield, also between Mohawk and Ariadne, that were in the same contest. But expectation was not a little disappointed, in the substitution of Lady Roland for the popular Pizarro; thereby, in the opinion of some, diminishing the strength of the field against Trifle, who was freely betted two to one against it. She came to the stand in admirable condition, with her wonted light step—her coat shining like satin—pliable and soft as a glove—in every respect all her friends could desire—mounted by that superior jockey, Willis—brought to the stand by the matchless Arthur Taylor, and started by the veteran himself—of late so invincible. "She can't but win" was the general exclamation. Yet Anvil walked proudly along, with all the pride of conscious power and beauty, bidding defiance to all around. Not so with Tychicus and Tuberose, the two other prominent favorites. They were calm and quiet, with something like the appearance of having been overworked. Of the rest, no particular notice was taken, excepting of Ariadne, the beau ideal of beauty, whose unrivalled symmetry and grace drew forth a burst of spontaneous admiration. At the word, all started in hand, Dolly Dixon leading at a slow pace the first mile, Trifle and Tychicus near at hand, side by side, but on entering the second, Anvil suddenly dashed forward, getting a long way ahead, leading at his leisure for two miles and a half, when Mohawk suddenly made a rush, from the crowd in the rear, and in an amazing manner made up the gap between them, but was beat out about a length, by Anvil, still well in hand.

Time, 8 m. 20 s.

With undiminished confidence Trifle was again brought to the pole a second time. In a false start, unfortunately for Tychicus, he received from her, by accident, a severe cut across the back sinews, from which he may have sustained injury in the race; yet he led off gallantly, but it was soon evident he could not foot it with the fleet Trifle, and he gave way to Anvil; he being unable to pass her, fell also back, and Dolly Dixon alone had the honor of contesting the next two miles, coming in two lengths behind; Trifle winning the heat in hand.

Time, 8 m. 8 s.

In the last quarter of this heat, Mohawk broke down, his hind leg fairly giving way, as he past the turn, when well in hand.

There was now scarce a doubt that Trifle must win. All went off well together, for the third heat, excepting Dolly Dixon, whose run was evidently out of her. The others continued well up for two miles, Trifle leading at a good pace, at which she was kept going by Anvil close upon her, followed a few lengths behind by Tychicus and Tuberoze—the others far in the rear—the invincible speed of Trifle proved victorious. She again won cleverly, perhaps something in hand, by two clear lengths; but there was a severe contest this heat between Tychicus and Tuberoze, the lead being ultimately obtained by the latter in the last quarter—Dolly Dixon and Lady Roland distanced. The time, for a third heat, over such a course excellent—8 m. 3 s.

This race, only eight days after her extraordinary performance on Long Island, and three weeks from her capital race over the Central Course, must not only place Trifle at the head of the turf; at least north of the Santee and east of the mountains, but in the very first rank with those that have run on any course in America, whether it be with Virago, Florizel, Timoleon, or Eclipse, or Monsieur Tonson. It is understood the gallant sportsmen of the north, decline to enter the lists with her the ensuing spring, considering her to be without an equal, while her friends are ready to back her to any amount—and until she is matched and beaten, her late conquests leave her in the enjoyment of a reputation above all rivals.

During the last two days of the races at Treehill, the splendid imported horse Autocrat was exhibited on the course. The magnificence and grandeur of his presence, displaying the finest neck and head imaginable, rising finely from a shoulder, back and loin, of almost matchless excellence, excited no small degree of admiration, and fully supported his strong claims on the score of blood and achievements.

The Jockey Club have decided to reduce the distances nearly to the standard, I believe, of the Central and Union Courses; sixty yards for the first mile, with thirty yards added for every mile thereafter. A judicious rule has been also made to obviate such an occurrence as lately produced the sensation at Fairfield—that where the winner of a heat is excluded for foul riding, in which all may not have contended, the second horse shall not have the purse, but a dead heat shall be declared, and the race be continued.

Before the last day's race, during the morning, various sales were made privately, and under the hammer, of brood mares, colts and fillys. Mr. White sold his fine three year old Tonson colt, Robin Brown, (winner of the stake at Newmarket,) out of Tuckahoe's own sister, to Mr. Tayloe, for \$2000; and Dr. Minge bought, under the hammer, a little Charles' colt, just weaned, dam by Lucifer, out of Gen. Chamberlaine's excellent stock, for \$455. A few minutes after, \$500 were offered and declined for the Charles' colt. Such prices certainly encourage the breed of horses of the best blood.

OBSERVER.

## TURF REGISTER.

*Stud of W. H. E. Merritt and Dr. A. T. B. Merritt.*

1. Imp. bay mare, (sister to the great racehorse Grimalkin, and dam of Sally Hope,) foaled 1812; got by Chance, afterwards imported; dam Jemima, by Phenomenon—Eye-bright, sister to Conductor, &c. by Matchem—Snap—Cullen Arabian—Grisewood's Lady Thigh, by Partner—Greyhound—Sophonisba's dam, by the Curwen Bay Barb—Lord D'Arcy's Chestnut Arabian—White-shirt—old Montagu mare. (See Am. Turf Reg. vol. iii. p. 487.)

*Her produce, since purchased:*

2. 1832; ch. c. by Leviathan.—Entered in the great Nashville sweepstake of twenty-five subscribers, \$500 each, by Mr. James Jackson, of Florence, Alab. who owns half of him.

3. 1833; b. c. Cræsus, by Crusader.

Put to Crusader and Merlin.

4. Ch. m. SALLY HOPE, by Sir Archy, out of No. 1. (See Am. Turf Reg. vol. iii. p. 452, for her memoir.)

*Her produce:*

5. 1831; b. c. Jack Downing, by Young Truffle; large and very highly formed. Entered in a sweepstake of twenty-one subscribers, at Sparta, Tenn. Refused \$1000 for half of him.

6. 1832; ch. f. Jest, by Leviathan. Entered in the great Nashville sweepstake by Mr. Pankey, of Tennessee, who owns a third of her; also a third of numbers 1, 8 and 10, and the produce, and the half of No. 12.

7. 1833; ch. c. Joe Miller, by Crusader.

Put to Luzborough.

8. B. m. CALEDONIA, foaled 1828, by Timoleon, out of Sally Hope's dam. Purchased and brought from Tennessee.

*Her produce:*

9. 1833; br. f.

Put to Fylde.

10. B. m. LADY BEDFORD, (dam of Giles Scroggins, Caswell, and

other winners;) got by imp. Bedford; dam by imp. Daredevil—Mercury—Apollo—Jolly Roger, out of the Grenville imported mare. (See Am. Turf Reg. vol. i. p. 215, and vol. iv. p. 158.)

*Her produce, since purchased:*

11. 1833; b. f. Rosanne, by Marion.

Put to Luzborough.

12. Gr. m. GERANIUM, foaled 1824, (dam of the celebrated race mare Piano;) got by Pacolet; dam Nell Saunders, by Little Wonder—Julietta, by imp. Daredevil—Rosetta, (g. grandam of Virginian,) by imp. Centinel—Diana, by Clodius—Sally Painter, by Evans' Starling, out of imp. mare old Silver. (See Am. Turf Reg. vol. i. p. 370, and vol. iii. pp. 263. 486, &c.)

1833; missed to Sir Charles.

Put to Luzborough.

13. Ch. m. LADY LAGRANGE, foaled in 1822; got by Sir Archy; dam by imp. Dragon; grandam (the dam of the famous Bet Bounce) by imp. Medley—Mark Antony—Jolly Roger—imp. mare Jenny Cameron.—(See A. T. R. vol. iii. p. 369, &c.)

Put to Luzborough.

14. Bay mare, by imp. Archduke; dam old Agnes, by Bellair—Wildair—Batte and Maclin's Fearnought—Godolphin—Hob or Nob—Jolly Roger—Valiant—Tryall. (See Am. Turf Reg. vol. i. p. 53; vol. iv. p. 342.) Dead.

*Her produce, since purchased:*

15. 1829; ch. f. by Sir Archy—a winner the last spring; but getting lame, she was put to Luzborough.

16. 1831; b. c. Pibroch, by Roanoke. Sold for \$750.

17. Brown mare, (dam of O'Kelly,) by Bay Yankee; dam by imp. Diomed—Jet, by Hayne's Flinnap—Diana, by Clodius—Sally Painter, by Evans' Starling, out of the imp. mare old Silver. Dead.

*Her produce:*

18. 1824; b. c. Emigrant, by Virginian.

19. 1827; b. c. Viceroy, by Arab. Sold for \$800.

20. Ch. m. OLD NANCE; got by Willie's Marsk; dam by Bay Yankee—Cœur de Lion—Celer—Clodius—Evans' imp. Starling, out of imp. mare old Silver.

*Her produce:*

21. 1825; b. c. Corporal Trim, by Sir Archy. Sold for \$2000.

22. 1827; b. c. Reindeer, by Arab. Sold for \$1000; dead.

1828, missed to American Eclipse.

23. 1829; ch. f. Archiana, by Sir Archy.

24. 1830; b. f. Prize, by Arab—not trained; with foal by Luzborough.

25. 1831; b. c. Lafleur, by Sir Archy. Very beautiful and highly formed.

26. 1832; b. f. by Roanoke. Died three days old.

27. 1833; ch. c. Davy Crocket, by Eclipse.

Put to Fylde.

28. Bay mare, by Sir Harry; dam by Gray Diomed; grandam by Spadille, by Janus, out of a mare said and believed to be thoroughbred.—The gentleman who purchased the Spadille mare at a high price, for a brood mare, lost the pedigree given with her. Dead.

*Her produce, since purchased:*

29. 1829; b. c. Anti-mason, by Arab; five feet two inches high, and very handsome. Can be bought for \$500.

30. 1830; ch. f. Poor Orphan, by Arab—not trained; with foal by Luzborough.

The owners breed for sale, and would sell any of the above, particularly the young stock.

W. H. E. MERRITT,

DR. A. T. B. MERRITT.

Brunswick Co. Va. 1833.

*Blooded stock, the property of Josiah Turner, Esq. of North Carolina.*

RACHEL JACKSON, (four years old last spring,) by North Carolinian; her dam by imp. Dion; grandam Molly Longlegs, by imp. Firetail—Commutation—Becky Cross—old Nell, by imp. Pilgrim.

SALLY HAWKINS, (four years old.) by North Carolinian; her dam by Kirksey's Bedford; her grandam by imp. Spread Eagle; g. grandam by Terror. Kirksey's Bedford by imp. Bedford; dam by Jolly Friar; grandam by Goldfinder.

LATH, three years old—a full brother to Sally Hawkins.

LAPLANDER, (three years old,) by North Carolinian; his dam by Constitution; grandam by Rolla. Constitution by imp. Diomed; Rolla by imported Diomed, out of Wm. F. Branch's thoroughbred mare, by Fitz Partner.

SUSAN RANDALL, (six years old,) by Democrat; he by Republican, out of a Sir Archy mare; grandam by imp. Admiral Nelson—Golden Rod—Derrogolia, from a full bred Eclipse mare. Susan Randall was out of a mare by imported Firetail, by the thoroughbred horse Rufus; grandam by Seawell's Roebuck—Alladon, by Hyder Ally—old Hawk.

The above are all for sale.

JOSIAH TURNER.

Nov. 1833.

*Stud of H. G. Burton, Esq. of Halifax, N. C.—(Continued.)*

AMAZONIA, b. m. by Tecumseh, (he by Sir Archy;) her dam by Sir Harry; grandam by old Celer—imp. Silver—Harris' Eclipse—imported Mousetrap—Mark Antony.

*Her produce.*

1833; c. by Monsieur Tonson.

In foal by Marion.

ELIZA PAGE, gr. f. (three years old.) by Escape; dam by Director; grandam Cotten's Sir Harry—imp. Seagull—imp. Silver—Lavender, by Harris' Eclipse. Escape by Timoleon; dam by Haxall's imp. Sir Harry; grandam full sister to Sir Archy.

Put to Marion, having fractured her shoulder when in training.

JACK DOWNING, b. c. (foaled 1830,) by Marion; dam by Gallatin; grandam by imp. Diomed.

Bay mare, nineteen years old, by Buzzard; dam by Citizen.—Now in foal by American Eclipse.

H. G. BURTON.

*Blooded stock, the property of G. A. Thornton, Esq. of Warrenton, N. C.*

BETSEY ARCHER, b. m. (fifteen hands three inches high;) got by Sir Archy; her dam Weazel, by Shylock; grandam the old Daredevil mare, the dam of Thaddeus, Contention, &c.

*Her produce:*

1828; ch. c. by Sir Charles.

1829; ch. f. by Arab.

1830; br. c. by Escape.

1831; missed to Medley.

1832; ch. f. Hicksy Ransom, by Sir Charles.

1833; b. c. Jugurtia, by Eclipse.

Now in foal by Sir Charles.

MAID OF LODI, fifteen hands two inches high; got by Virginian; dam Jenny Cockracy, by Potomac; grandam B. Jones' old Saltram mare, the dam of Timoleon.

*Her produce:*

1830; ch. c. Ram Jam, by Escape.

1831; gr. c. Cataline, by Medley.

1832; missed to Escape.

1833; ch. c. Webster, by Eclipse.

Now in foal by Eclipse.

G. A. THORNTON.

CHRISTINA, b. f. (property of the subscriber,) by Hotspur; he by Timoleon; his dam by Sir Archy.—Christina's dam by Sir Alfred; grandam by Jack Andrews; g. grandam by imp. Mufti.

P. P. BARBOUR,  
Orange county, Va.

COLUMBIA, (Lufborough's,)—the dam of the chestnut mare, by Gov. Sprigg's Northampton, advertised on the cover of the last August number, for sale for \$400,—was got by Oscar, (which was by Gabriel, out of a Medley mare;) her dam, Selima III., was by Hall's Eclipse, and was full sister to the famous running horse Nantoka; her grandam was by Don Carlos, (she was called Young Ebony;) her g. grandam, called Young Selima, was got by old Fearnought, (which was imported, and was by Cade, which was by the Godolphin Arabian;) her g. g. grandam, called old Ebony, was by imp. Othello; her g. g. g. grandam was imp. old Selima, which was said to be by the Go-

dolphin Arabian, but really was by the Ossory Arabian.

WM. THORNTON.

[The above furnished by Gov. Sprigg, from her pedigree in the handwriting of the late Dr. Thornton.]

MENOKIN, by Emigrant; he by Carolinian. Menokin's dam Metouca, (Am. Turf Reg. vol. iv. p. 263.)

Copy of the pedigree of a Bedford horse, sire of Isabel, owned by R. W. Carter, of Sabine Hall.

Bedford Co. Aug. 27, 1833.

This is to certify, that in the year (as well as I recollect) 1827, I sold to Henry Tibbs a bay horse by Shylock; his dam a fine looking chestnut mare, by imp. Buzzard; grandam a Diomed mare.

Given under my hand, the day and date above written.

JOHN W. SCOTT.

The above horse was sold last fall, by Mr. Carter, to A. Ball, Esq., who took him, I believe, to Kentucky.

WM. H. T.

SYMMETRY.

Mecklenburg Co. Va. Nov. 4, 1833.

MR. EDITOR:

In the October number of the American Turf Register, I observe you to correct the pedigree of Symmetry, (as published in the September number,) a mare imported by Gibson and Jefferson in 1805, when she was about two years old.

In the twelfth number of the first volume of the Register she is stated to have been foaled in 1799, which I am satisfied, from a recent letter of Samuel Jefferson, is incorrect. The error arose from the author of the American Stud Book, (lately published, who furnished her pedigree,) in placing her as the produce of Young Doxy for that year, upon the authority of a manuscript note, in a copy of the English Stud Book, belonging to the late Theo. Field, Esq.

There is also an error in the certificate of Samuel Jefferson, as published in the September number, which it may be proper to correct—

stating the Archy filly, sold with the Buzzard mare to Col. Alexander, to be a *ch.* instead of a bay. M. A.

# GLIDER.

*Rose Hill, Oct. 30, 1833.*

MR. EDITOR:

I have mislaid or lost your letter upon the inclosed subject. I hope you know the applicant's name.—I have often wondered what became of Glider; he was a very fine horse.

T. M. FORMAN.

[We have forgotten it, and therefore adopt this method of answering, by publishing the following, which was inclosed in the above.]

"Glider (foaled June 4, 1795) was got by Cragg's imp. Highflyer, (who is the sire of Mr. Sprigg's Lee Boo,) out of Perdita, who was got by Carroll of Carrollton's Badger, (who was got by Apollo, who beat the famous Nancy Bywell;\*) his second dam by Eden's imp. Badger; his third dam by Gorges' imp. Juniper; his fourth dam by Morton's imp. Traveler; his fifth dam was Col. Tasker's imp. Selima, by the Godolphin Arabian.

"Cragg's Highflyer was got by Tattersall's famous old Highflyer, who covered at \$233 the season; his dam by Syphon, out of Young Cade's sister; his second dam by old Cade; his third dam by Partner; his fourth dam by Makeless; his fifth dam by Brimmer; his sixth dam by Place's White Turk; his seventh dam by Dods-worth's Arabian, out of the Layton Barb mare.

"The great size, superior form and figure, high blood, and well known excellent qualities of Glider, justly entitle him to the attention of the breeder, either for the turf, saddle or harness. In England he would be called a fine hunter. He is a horse of uncommon good temper, is a gallant hackney and first rate carriage horse. So noble an animal has never

yet been offered for the reduced price at which Glider now stands.

"If mares insured shall be sold, or otherwise disposed of, the money will be demanded, the same as if they had proved with foal and remained in the possession of the contractor."

[Old advertisement.]

I purchased the dam of Glider from Mr. Ridout, at Annapolis, (she being from Gov. Sharp's stud,) for the express purpose of her going to Highflyer; and from that cover she, on the 4th of June, 1795, produced Glider. He was a beautiful rich brown color, a blaze face and three white feet, and was full sixteen hands high.

T. M. FORMAN.

VIRGINIANA, *ch. f.* four years old, (sold to Col. Everard Hamilton, of Milledgeville, Geo.) was got by Lafayette, out of Flora, by Ball's Florizel; grandam Miss Dance, by Roebuck; *g. grandam* by Independence, (he by Fearnought; *g. g. grandam* by imp. Centinel, or Flimnap; *g. g. grandam* by old Janus.

Roebuck by imp. Sweeper, son of Deaver's Great Driver. His dam was a mare purchased by Mr. Spann of Bristol, from the Hampton Court stud of George II., for the late Judge Moore of North Carolina, who imported her; and she was by imp. Bajazet, son of the Earl of March's Bajazet—son of the Godolphin Arabian. Flora is sister to the two noted racehorses Defiance and Revenge.

Florizel (the sire of Flora) by imp. Diomed; dam by imp. Shark.

Lafayette (the sire of Virginiana) was got by Virginian; dam by Sir Archy.

E. HAMILTON.

UMPIRE'S (p. 53 of this volume) pedigree corrected.—He was got by imp. Shark; dam by Vernon's Cub; he by old Cub, out of a Patriot mare.

JAMES SMOCK.

\* [She beat him repeatedly at Annapolis; but when she followed him to Virginia, and took up one stone more, (carrying ten stone,) he beat her. The same of Regulus, who could, and did beat him at Annapolis; but was beaten by him in Virginia.—The above is suggested by our venerable correspondent G. D., on reading the preceding.]